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PRICE TWO CENTS

## LONDON SAVED BUS STRIKE BY A CONFERENCE

Joint Meeting of Employers and Employees With Sir George Asquith Presiding Agrees to Grant All the Men's Requests

## BOTH SIDES PLEASED

With Recognition of Organization and Badge Men Promise Non-Interference and to Keep Out of Others' Controversies

LONDON—The London bus strike will not take place. Yesterday's joint meeting of employers and men under the presidency of Sir George Asquith arrived at terms.

Under these terms the men gain all they have contended for. They originally struck because one firm had refused to permit them to wear the union badge. When this firm, as the result of a consultation with other companies, consented to the use of the badge the men made a further claim for recognition of the union. This claim was agreed to yesterday at the joint meeting.

Speaking afterward, Alfred Smith, president of the Vehicle Workers Union, declared that the employers had met the men in the fairest spirit and that the meeting had certainly given him the impression that the relations of the companies with the men would be extremely friendly in future.

Mr. Smith further added that it would now be the men's business to see that their share of the agreement was kept. This share consists in the promise not to interfere with non-union men and not to strike in disputes not directly concerning the bus companies. As a matter of fact both parties to the dispute will have gained substantial advantages if the agreement is honorably adhered to.

## BRITISH OFFICE REJECTS HOLT POST REPORT

Officials Say Adoption of Measure Would Increase Cost of Mails £1,000,000 a Year

LONDON—Joint meeting of postoffice officials yesterday in Liverpool decided to reject what is known as the Holt report and to further discuss the matter today.

The postoffice has issued an explanation on the subject in which it is pointed out that under the terms of the Holt report an increase of £1,000,000 per annum will be entailed and that to carry out all the demands made by postal servants would cost an additional £10,000,000 per annum.

## ULSTER QUIET, READY FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

Unionist Council Perfecting Details While Parliamentary Party Plans for Announcement

LONDON—There were no demonstrations yesterday in Ulster, the work of the Unionist council being directed entirely to perfecting the details of the scheme of the provisional government in committee meetings.

Today the Parliamentary party meet to make final arrangements and for the purpose of arranging for the public announcement of the new government.

## WEYMOUTH CLUB OPENS SEASON ON OCTOBER 9

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—The Old Colony Club, a woman's organization, has arranged the following calendar for the season:

Oct. 9—"The Lady of Decoration," Miss Hetty Dunaway; social, Mrs. Arthur H. Linton, hostess; Oct. 23, musicale by Miss Ethel Raymond; social, Mrs. Arthur H. Linton, hostess.

Nov. 6—"The Work of the Consumers League," Nov. 20, drama.

Dec. 11—"Norse Mythology and the Origin of Christmas Legends," Prof. Marshall L. Perrin; Dec. 31, gentlemen's night in Fogg's opera house.

Jan. 8—Current events, Mrs. J. H. Poole; Jan. 22, to be announced.

Feb. 12—Lincoln day under the direction of Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook; social, Mrs. Louis A. Cook, Jr., hostess; Feb. 26, the opera, by E. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera company.

March 12—"The House of Dreams," the Rev. Henry R. Rose; March 26, musicale.

April 9—"Our Wild Song Birds," Edward R. Avis; April 26, annual meeting.

## FRENCH DISSATISFIED WITH SPEECH OF KING OF GREEKS

Hellenist Monarch Said to Have Shown Personal Alliances Toward Germany for Support of His Kavala Claim While His People Do Not Favor Berlin

LONDON—The French press is by no means satisfied with the King of Greece's speech concerning the Potamid incident. There are papers, such as Debats and Petit Parisien which make the best of it, but the great mass consider that the King did not go at all far enough, and that little has been accomplished by his explanation.

The German press on the whole is content with his utterance, a fact which is not likely to make the satisfaction of

the French press more complete. Indeed, the comments of many German papers to the effect that France is sulky and is not behaving particularly politely to her guest, are not calculated to improve relations between the two countries.

The real moral of the incident amounts to this, that the King has shown what are probably his personal leanings toward Germany for her support of his claim to Kavala, whilst the Greek nation, recognizing that Germany is closely allied with what it considers its two inevitable enemies of the future, is anything but drawn toward Berlin.

## WORKING CLASS IN DUBLIN SAID TO FARE WELL

Miss Larkin, Sister of the Strike Leader, Asserts That the Toilers Are Less Hampered at Present Than Their Employers

## DISORDER CONTINUES

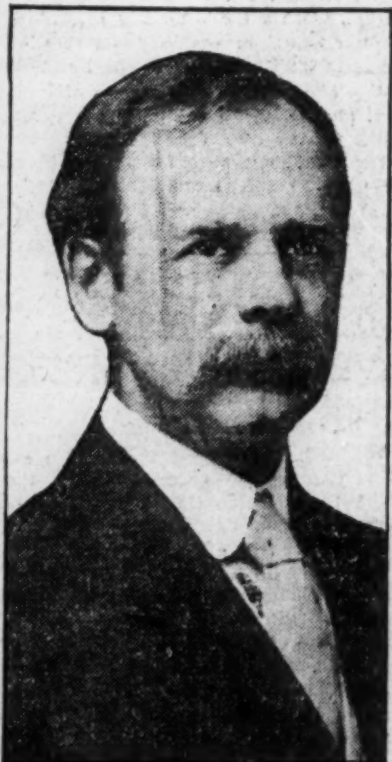
LONDON—The Monitor's representative in Dublin yesterday visited Liberty hall and saw Miss Larkin, who was busy attending to the funds of the Irish Women Workers Union. There are about 1000 women and girls unemployed whose necessities have to be seen to.

The working classes, Miss Larkin declared, were less hampered than the employers, for all firms are suffering great losses, except the tram companies, and the smaller employers are beginning to realize that they have been made the tools of William Murphy.

Everywhere, the Monitor's representative says, are signs of uneasiness and excitement in the crowds collected around the doors of the hall. Speaking to the people collected there, James Connolly advised them to sign the agreement which the employers were forcing on them and to do their work for a week so as to get their pay and then to come out for a fortnight. This, however, would prove the merest palliative.

The week end has seen a good deal of rioting. Numbers of tram cars have been held up and their windows broken, though nobody has been hurt. There have been many baton charges and much throwing of stones, with the result that several people, including police, have been injured. There seems to be, however, no immediate prospect of any arrangement being reached.

## HOUSING EXPERT TELLS OF TORONTO



JOHN NOLEN

Your own interest in newspaper cleanliness may have been aroused by reading a copy of the Monitor passed to you by some one else. You have an equal opportunity to make another acquainted with this exponent of clean journalism by passing this copy along.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....3c  
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## LIGHTEST STATE VOTE IN YEARS. BEING POLLED

Latest Reports Reaching Political Headquarters Indicate Lack of Interest in Primary in All Sections of the Commonwealth

## CONTESTS ARE FEW

FIRST PRIMARY RETURNS  
MASSACHUSETTS  
Benton ..... 1913 1912  
Gardner ..... 12 9

Indications at noon today were that the lightest vote cast in years at the polls of the state are being cast in today's primaries. That today's vote will be far below that of last year, when the first primary election was held, seemed certain as reports of desultory balloting in all parts of the commonwealth followed each other rapidly into the different political headquarters of Boston.

The Republican state committee has been receiving reports of light voting from many sections throughout the forenoon. It was rarely that a locality reported a poll equal to that of last year at a corresponding time of day. Newton is quoted by the experts at headquarters as one of the most significant examples. At 7:30 this morning nine had voted in one of the wards there. There are usually about 100 ballots in at that time as the polls open at 8.

Everett C. Benton, one of the candidates for the Republican nomination, was at his political headquarters in the Kimball building today, keeping track of the voting. The polls in Belmont do not open until 4 o'clock this afternoon, so he will not cast his vote until then. He will return to his headquarters to receive the returns tonight.

Congressman Augustus P. Gardner voted at Hamilton, but is expected at his headquarters tonight when the returns begin to come in.

South Boston, with scores of candidates aspiring for office, showed considerable activity. The biggest contest being that of the lieutenant-governorship, Edward P. Barry, a resident of this district, contesting with Richard H. Long. Few contests as well as continued opposition to the party enrollment feature of the law are attributed as reasons for the small vote.

According to the records in the office of the secretary of state, there are more than 12,000 candidates for various positions. (Continued on page five, column three)

## PEACE IS OPENING SUBJECT FOR THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB

Dorchester Organization Announces Program and Speaker for Its First Fall Meeting

"Universal Peace" has been selected as the subject of the first meeting of the season of the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester at Whiton hall, Oct. 2, the speaker being Anna Sturgis Duxen of the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street. Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, president of the organization, will extend the welcome for the club.

All school teachers, clergymen and presidents of neighboring clubs have been invited to attend and the presidents of the state and city federations of women's clubs will be the guests of honor. Mrs. Florence McAllister will read "The Dawn of Peace" by Alfred Noyes, and Mrs. Victoria Johnson McNally will be soloist. After the meeting luncheon will be served by the club.

## GENERAL BOTHA MAKES CHANGES IN HIS CABINET

LONDON—Changes in General Botha's cabinet which have been for some time expected have now been made and the new ministers, it is understood, will be Mr. Theron, Mr. Van Heerden, Mr. Dewet and Senator Graff. All of these gentlemen are well known in South Africa and, it is expected, will fill their offices with distinction.

## EXPERT POINTS TO TORONTO FOR EXAMPLE TO AID BOSTON TO SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM

Toronto's solution of the housing problem, reached through an association capitalized at \$1,000,000, might well be applied to the Boston housing question declares John Nolen of Cambridge, landscape gardener and member of the Harvard Square Business Men's Association, who has just returned from an inspection of many city planning projects in Canada.

Mr. Nolen said that in Toronto a house with good accommodations may be had for a comparatively small rent. He explained that the \$1,000,000 capitalization of the organization will undoubtedly be increased. Of this sum \$150,000 was raised by popular subscription, and the other \$850,000 was obtained through municipal bonds. A restriction of 6 per cent is placed on the money. The corporation, he says, builds the houses in blocks, leaving an open yard in the center for the children to play in. Enough houses for 150 families have already been built and others are under way.

Speaking of other civic improvements and waterfront developments in Toronto Mr. Nolen said metropolitan cooperation was being provided for there, although there were comparatively few suburbs, and yet Boston with its numerous suburbs he claimed failed to do much in this direction. He said that plans were under way for a park and boulevard improvements all along the 12 miles of waterfront.

There are three parts to the Toronto

## THESE MEN HEAR B. & M. PETITION



Public service commissioners: From left to right—John A. Jones of Maine, Elmer P. Spofford of Maine, Frank Keizer of Maine, George W. Anderson of Massachusetts, John E. Benton of New Hampshire, Thomas W. D. Worthen of New Hampshire, Edward C. Niles of New Hampshire and Frederic J. Macleod of Massachusetts.

## CHICAGO IN FAREWELL GAMES, COLLINS IN BOX FOR BOSTON

## PROBABLE LINEUP FOR FIRST GAME

BOSTON  
Hooper, r.f. .... ss. Weaver  
Engle, 1b. .... ss. Collins  
Speaker, c.f. .... r.f. Collins  
Lewis, l.f. .... 1b. Chase  
Gardner, 3b. .... c.f. Rodie  
Yerkes, 2b. .... l.f. Chappell  
Janvin, ss. .... c. Daly  
Thomas, c. .... 2b. Bergen  
Collins, p. .... p. Scott

Manager Callahan and his Chicago Americans met the Boston Americans at Fenway park this afternoon in their final games of the 1913 baseball season. The first game began at 1:30.

These two teams are in a sharp contest for the honor of finishing in the first division. Boston now holds the position

by a fair margin and two victories against the visitors today should assure them of fourth place. Manager Carrigan is especially anxious to accomplish a double victory.

Manager Callahan realizes that if he is to get back into the first division he must win both games today.

Among the spectators in the grand stand was Francis Ouimet, who won the American open golf title Saturday.

In the opening inning two Chicago men reached first base. Lord was given a base on balls. Collins got to first when Speaker lost his fly in the sun. Lord was forced at second, and the visitors were retired scoreless.

## COMMERCE MEN ARRANGE SERVICE WITH GOVERNMENT

Section of Organized United States Trade Association to Work With Cabinet Officer

WASHINGTON—The special department of commerce committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is in session today for the second time discussing and formulating plans for extending the functions of the department of commerce. Means for stimulating domestic and foreign trade by cooperation between the government and business interests are under consideration.

John H. Fahey of Boston, chairman of the committee, said today in comment upon this new activity of the Chamber of Commerce: "This is a concrete example of functions of this organization. About 400 commercial organizations throughout the country now comprise the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the sentiment of this body can be regarded safely by the government as representing the nation's business interest on any subject. Secretary Redfield and his department consequently confer with us with more seriousness than would be possible with individuals and the results will be more important."

## OF 73 PASSENGERS ON LINER CINCINNATI 55 ARE WOMEN TO TAKE TOUR IN EUROPE

Fifty-five of the 73 first cabin passengers sailing for Plymouth, Boulogne and Hamburg today on the Hamburg American liner Cincinnati. Captain Schaefer, were women, many of whom are going abroad to spend the winter touring Europe. Also on board the Cincinnati, which is making her last sailing from Boston this season, were 20 second class, 50 third class and 50 steerage passengers.

The saloon passengers included Consul Johannes E. Grunow, German consul at St. Paul, and his son Edward, who are going on a vacation to their home in Europe. Bostonians among the first cabin passengers included: Mrs. Arthur C. Raymond, Mrs. Henry Webster Palmer, Vincent and Henry Palmer; Mrs. Louise C. Pfaff, Gerard H. Pfaff; Miss Mary O. Bowditch, Miss Lillian A. Watson and Miss Harriet Wirstrom, all of Boston; Miss Evelyn Converse and Miss Mary I. Taylor of Newton Centre; Mrs. E. C. Hultman and Mrs. M. C. Hultman of Quincy; Mrs. E. Howard Child and children of Westwood; Miss E. Penard of Worcester, and Miss Mary E. Richard of Andover.

The liner's cargo includes 104,000 bushels of wheat, 200 tons of flour, 750 tons of provisions, 300 tons of asbestos, 200 barrels of syrup, 200 bales of cotton and nearly a dozen carloads of wood pulp, rags, acetate of lime, agricultural machinery and miscellaneous freight.

Sailing for Queenstown and Liverpool this afternoon on the White Star liner Arabic is a party of 20 missionaries. Raymond P. Currier of Malden, with Mrs. Currier, is going to Rangoon, Burma, to teach English in the Rangoon Baptist College.

Other passengers are Fred Sproule of

## RADCLIFFE GIRLS BEGIN ATHLETICS WITH BASKETBALL

Athletic activities at Radcliffe college opened this morning with an address to the students by Miss Elizabeth Wright, head of the gymnasium, followed by a basketball game between teams picked from those trying out for the varsity team.

Following the game the students adjourned to Agassiz House theater, where they were addressed by LeBaron Russell Briggs, president of Radcliffe, who in the course of his remarks paid a tribute to Mary Coes, the late dean of Radcliffe, and announced that a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, to be known as Iota chapter, has been established at Radcliffe. He also extended the welcome of the college to the entering class.

## BIDS OPENED FOR TUNNEL SECTION

Bids for the construction of section J of the East Boston tunnel extension, a stretch of 380 feet between Staniford and North Russell streets, were opened at the offices of the Boston transit commission this noon. The bids received follow:

Coughlan & Shields Company, \$114,445; Swift Construction Company, \$103,280; Hugh Nawn Construction Company, \$95,020; James J. Coughlan, \$85,910; Coleman Brothers, \$86,130.

## REPORT MADE ON POSTOFFICE HERE

WASHINGTON—D. C. Roper, first assistant postmaster general, advised Representative J. J. Mitchell of Massachusetts today that the report of the inspectors of the Boston postoffice had been received. Mr. Mitchell will confer with Mr. Roper on Thursday, soon after which it is understood the content of the report will be made known.

## COLLECTORSHIP IS TO BE DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON—Representative W. F. Murray of Massachusetts is expected here Wednesday from Boston. Undoubtedly he will confer at once with the President regarding the Boston collectorship inasmuch as it was on his account that the President deferred action. The nomination of Edmund Billings may go to the Senate Thursday.

## CRESCENT LODGE TO INSTALL WALTHAM, MASS.—At the next meeting of Crescent Lodge of Odd Ladies officers will be installed.

## CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL LIGHT BONDS FREED OF INJUNCTION

COLUMBUS, O.—Municipal ownership was advanced in Ohio today when the supreme court dismissed an injunction suit brought by a citizen of Cleveland, to restrain that city from issuing \$1,000,000 worth of bonds for a municipal lighting plant. Under the ruling the city can now proceed with the bond issue and the building of the plant.

On the completion of the city electric

plant according to the plans now released by the court, Cleveland will have the biggest municipally-owned lighting system in the country. The city at present operates three lighting plants, two of which are to be combined with the new plant and thereby make municipal light available in nearly all sections of the city. The city also intends to continue selling "three cent light," so-called from its charge per kilowatt hour.

## B. & M. LAWYER ASK \$30,852,000 FOR RAILROAD

Attorney Rich Tells Interstate and Public Service Boards \$10,000,000 Would Remodel Freight Yard With Profit

## SHIPPERS OFFER HELP

D. O. Ives for Chamber of Commerce Says Business Men Believe New England Lines Need to Be Reorganized

With \$10,000,000 the Boston & Maine railroad could rearrange its freight yard in this city so that it would make a big decrease in the operating expenses outside of the interest in carrying such a loan, said Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor of the road, today in support of his petition for an increase of approximately 5 per cent on the passenger and freight rates before the interstate commerce and public service commissions in the Federal building.

Altogether the amount of money needed for the next two years for improvements and additions, he said, was \$30,852,000.

Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the interstate board, presided, and with him sat the members of all New England public service commissions except Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The commissions first met at the rooms of the Massachusetts board on Beacon street, where the jurisdiction of each board and that of the interstate commerce commission were discussed.

From the rooms of the Massachusetts public service commission the several boards then adjourned to the Federal building, where the hearing on the petition of the Boston & Maine for an increase in its freight and passenger rates was scheduled to be heard. This increase amounts to approximately 5 per cent.

Chairman Prouty said, in opening the hearing: "Whatever changes are made will be uniform whether inter- or intrastate. The rates are local to New England in effect and the state commissions are more familiar with conditions in their own states. Therefore members of the various commissions have been invited to sit here."

"One thing you have got to do," Mr. Rich told the commission, "if you would save us, is to put our stock at par—\$100 a share. We cannot raise any more money, no banker wants to take the risk."

Mr. Prouty asked him what the law permitted him to do in the way of issuing bonds and he replied that the Massachusetts law allowed the road to issue bonds to twice the amount of its capital stock.

Mr. Anderson, one of the Massachusetts commissioners, said: "You can issue debenture bonds two to one." To this Mr. Rich agreed.

At this point he said that he would like to put on several witnesses in the following order: William J. Hobbs, financial vice-president; Benjamin R. Pollock, general manager; Henry Bartlett, superintendent of motive power; A. B. Corbitt, chief engineer, and Benjamin Campbell, traffic vice-president.

Before Mr. Rich proceeded, Mr. Ives interrupted declaring that he would like to give the position of the shippers. He said they felt the roads of New England should be readjusted radically. As representing the shippers he said he was here to help in every way possible in this readjustment.

Mr. Hobbs then quoted figures from the annual report that has been prepared for the annual meeting of the stockholders but which has not yet been approved by the public service commission.

Mr. Rich told how the investigation had begun in 1912 at the result of complaints of bad service on the Boston & Maine. He said the hearing developed that the poor service was due to unfavorable weather conditions, the Hoosac tunnel collision and retrenchment. He declared it had been shown that retrenchment was necessary if the railroad was to be kept solvent.

He said the present hearing was to determine whether the claim of the Boston & Maine railroad that its revenue is inadequate can be justified. He said the road was prepared to show the amount of money needed for capital expenditures, the amount required to pay reasonable dividends and what part of the required net revenue could be secured through more efficient methods of operation.

The net corporate income of the B. & M. for the year ending June 30, 1913, he gave, as only \$40,696.82. This was all that was available for dividends with nothing for additions and betterments. Mr. Rich said:

"It is useless to conceal the serious situation which confronts the Boston & Maine railroad. For July, 1913, the net corporate income was only \$54,500.94, as contrasted with \$407,302.93 for the same month of 1912. The net results for August are not yet available, but little satisfaction is gleaned from preliminary figures. For September the decrease in gross operating revenue to Sept. 14 has been at the rate of \$8500 (Continued on page five, column four)



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# New Distribution of Naval Power in Mediterranean Seen

## BERLIN-ATHENS ACTIVITIES OPEN EYES OF EUROPE

Kaiser, King of Greece's  
Brother-in-Law, Lends Support  
During Bucharest Conference  
—May Enter Triple Alliance

### AUSTRIA SEES TANGLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—If anybody ever thought that the near eastern question would be settled by the dismemberment of the Turkish empire in Europe, that person has probably had his eyes opened by now. So far from having been settled, it may be said that the area of disturbance has been increased.

Already the great powers are making overtures toward the Balkan kingdoms, and a reshuffling of the diplomatic pack has commenced, the effects of which it is impossible to foresee. In this reshuffling the most important factor, curiously enough, is not Bulgaria or Serbia, but Greece; and the most important phase of the new Greek question is probably destined to be the balance of sea power in the Mediterranean.

It has been carefully explained to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor that an Austrian fleet issuing from Trieste or Fiume has to pass through the neck of a bottle formed by the Straits of Otranto. The Italian side of these straits is held nominally by an ally of Austria-Hungary, but it is ridiculous to speak of the alliance between Vienna and Rome as an assured fact.

Only quite recently, the expulsion of Italians from municipal offices in Trieste has raised a storm of indignation from one end of Italy to the other, quite as severe as that which was raised over the question of the Alps at the moment when the attempt was made, by the military party in Austria, to throw Count Berchtold out of office. Austria is building dreadnaughts feverishly in Fiume and Trieste, and the news has come within the last few days of the determination of Rome to suddenly lay down more Italian keels at Spezia. It would be a mistake, however, to imagine that the last decision of Italy is actuated altogether by fear of Austria; it is undoubtedly actuated largely by fear of Athens.

### New Greek Frontier

The new line of the northwestern frontier of Greece has not yet been drawn. When it is drawn, it will undoubtedly contain Yanina, and the southernmost part of Epirus. The exact point is uncertain, but it will be somewhere in the neighborhood north of the island of Corfu, which was the United Kingdom's gift to the Greek kingdom when it was originally rescued from the domination of Turkey.

This means two things. First, that Southern Albania, which, under the Austro-Italian understanding, is regarded

### AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
"The Courtship of Mr. Lyonesse."  
"The Merry Widow."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."

**NEW YORK**  
"The Courtship of Mr. Lyonesse."  
"The Merry Widow."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
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**CHICAGO**  
"The Courtship of Mr. Lyonesse."  
"The Merry Widow."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."  
"The Little Tease."

as an Italian sphere of influence, will be more or less threatened by any future expansion of Greece; and second, that the Greek longing to obtain Valona will come to represent to Italy something of what the Italian claim to Trieste and Fiume means to Austria. Italy, that is to say, will find gradually growing up within striking distance of her shores, a new kingdom, and a new navy, a kingdom that is also claiming the island of Rhodes and the other islands held by Italy pending the retirement of the Turks from Cyrenaica.

The Austrian attitude to Greece is not likely to be more favorable, though it is based on different causes. From one point of view, the occupation of Valona by Greece would be less dangerous to Austria than its occupation by Italy. It would be better, that is to say, to have the two sides of the neck of the bottle held by two powers than by one.

It so happens, however, that Austria has another quarrel with Greece, and that quarrel is Salonika, or as the place will become once more in official Greek language, Thessalonica. The occupation of Salonika has been one of the objectives of Austrian policy for a century.

### Occupation of Salonika

To find it suddenly occupied by the Greeks, and liable to become not only the seat of a great commerce but the base of a powerful fleet, is a contingency bitter enough to Vienna. Vienna, therefore, is making new friends, and curiously enough amongst those friends is another claimant to the port of Salonika, the King of Bulgaria. So it comes about that Italy and Austria are biting their thumbs in conjunction in the direction of Valona and Salonika, and yet biting them at each other in the direction of Otranto and Trieste.

The next complication which has arisen is perhaps the most remarkable of all. The King of Greece is not only King of Greece, he is brother-in-law to the Kaiser, and as brother-in-law to the Kaiser, he received the support of Berlin at a critical moment during the negotiation of the peace of Bucharest, in a way which probably constituted it the deciding factor in the determination to include Kavala within the borders of his country.

The telegrams exchanged by King Constantine and the Emperor William, after the signing of the peace of Bucharest, could have left no doubt in any reasonable mind as to the relations between the two monarchs. They cannot, however, have been particularly pleasant reading to the Kaiser's allies in Rome and Vienna.

### Athens and Berlin

The Kaiser probably remembers, however, the scant consideration for Berlin which was shown by Vienna in twice coming to the verge of war with Russia and by Rome in destroying Marshal von Bismarck's influence in Constantinople by the attack on Tripoli. If the Kaiser could introduce Greece into the triple alliance, he probably would be glad to do so, but a quadruple alliance of a nature which contained three allies all on the verge of quarreling with one another, would be a cumbersome and an altogether dangerous combination.

If any one had any doubts as to the relations between Athens and Berlin, the visit of King Constantine to Berlin, and his thanks publicly given to the Kaiser and to the Prussian generals for the training of the Greek army, must have dispelled them. In France, certainly, the awakening was rude, and the French press were not slow to point the moral. The question as to the gratitude of King Constantine in thanking the Prussian generals for the success of his troops, when it is claimed in Paris that those troops were trained by a French mission, may be put on one side. Gratitude very rarely enters into political considerations. What is of importance in the incident is this, that the French military mission to Greece and the British naval mission seemed as though they were drawing Greece into the orbit of the entente, for Greece has absolutely no interests antagonistic either to France or to the United Kingdom.

### Dislike Greek King's Speech

The speech of the King of Greece and the angry criticism of the French press have done something to dissipate such a prospect. The Kaiser, however, is a far-sighted statesman. He probably realizes the extreme difficulty of holding together much longer the members of the triple alliance.

He has always been a friend of an understanding with the United Kingdom, and an understanding between Germany, the United Kingdom and Greece would give the two former an enormous lever-

age in the Mediterranean, if the Greek harbors were at the disposal of their fleets, and a Greek fleet was constantly adding to its numbers.

It is here that the possibilities of the new near east manifest themselves in their most significant form. From the date of the battle of Trafalgar down to the rise of the Italian kingdom, the Mediterranean was largely a British and French lake. Austria had no ships, the Turkish fleet was of no significance, whilst whatever naval force Russia might possess, was enclosed, as it still is, in the Black sea.

### Anglo-French Strength

Gradually this has changed. The United Kingdom dominating one end of the Mediterranean with Gibraltar, and the other by the occupation of Egypt, and with these points linked to one another by Malta and Cyprus, still occupies a unique position. The French fleet is proportionately weaker than it was a generation ago, but it is being gradually strengthened, and possesses a valuable base at Marseilles and another at Bizerta.

For a time, the Italian fleet was a serious menace to France. Crispien's policy proved, however, too extravagant, and the Italian fleet has for many years ceased to occupy the position of third in the fleets of the world which it occupied during the crisis of the Russo-Turkish war.

Of late years, however, attempts have been made to revive something of its strength, and it is understood that the government at Berlin has urged upon Rome and Vienna the necessity of doing something to oppose the undoubted supremacy of France and the United Kingdom in the Mediterranean. Austria, on the other hand, has practically never had any fleet of any importance in the Mediterranean, for her victory at Lissa over the Italians, on the occasion when ironclads first came into collision with one another, really amounted to very little.

Of late years, however, she has been steadily attempting to lay down a fleet, with the result that both she and Italy are probably stronger than they have ever been before in the Mediterranean, and are steadily increasing their naval power.

### Proposed Greek Navy

The announcement of the government in Athens, in such circumstances, that it is about to establish itself as a naval power, by the building not only of ships but of dockyards, has introduced an entirely new factor into the situation. It may be years before the Greek fleet is of any importance, it must be years before it can be of much importance, and during those years many things may happen.

Nevertheless, the Greek fleet, if all goes well with the country, will be a factor to be taken into consideration probably within the next decade, and it must cause not merely a new distribution of naval power in the Mediterranean, but new political entanglements. Heretofore, Greece has had nothing to fear at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and so long as she kept on good terms with France and Italy, nothing to fear at either end.

Her immense expanse of coast renders her, however, peculiarly liable to a naval attack, and to have two growing naval powers within a few hours' steaming distance of her eastern coast, as she has a great naval power within a few hours' steaming distance of her western and southern coast, must prove to her a cause of political embarrassment.

It is, as has already been said, impossible in such circumstances to see the drift of the future naval policy of the powers in the Mediterranean, but in insisting on the autonomy of Albania, both Rome and Vienna have undoubtedly laid the foundations of future trouble for their respective countries.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA TO BRING IN BOYS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A bill has just been introduced into the House of Assembly by Mr. Young, commissioner for crown lands, which provides for the introduction of lads from the mother country to be indentured to farmers. The scheme provides for a large proportion of their wages being saved for the boys, so that they may have some capital with a view to being settled.

Mr. Young in the course of his speech said that 80 boys who had already been brought over were doing well, and that most of the immigrants introduced into the country during the past two years were thoroughly satisfied.



(Copyright by Sport & General)

Group of Participants in the Atholl gathering in Castle Park, Blair Atholl

## ROYAL BERLIN PORCELAIN ACQUIRED 150 YEARS AGO

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Just 150 years ago, in August, 1763, Frederick the Great acquired the Berlin Porcelain Works for a sum of 225,000 talers (675,000 marks) from the Berlin banker Johann Ernest Gotzkowsky.

The factory was founded in a small way as early as 1750 by a man named Wegely, who, it is said, had contrived to become possessed of the strictly preserved secret of porcelain manufacture from an employee of a rival firm. Wegely, however, gave up the business after some years in consequence of the competition of the larger Meissen works, and sold it to a Berlin modeler named Reichard, who had somewhat or other acquired the secrets of the Dresden manufactory.

Not having the means to carry on the business very long, Reichard sold the whole plant and the secrets of the method to Gotzkowsky for 10,000 talers, being retained as manager by the new purchaser. The banker, owing to the troubled state of the times, grew short of money, and not wishing to see the undertaking to which he had devoted so much time and energy brought to an untimely end, he appealed to the King.

Frederick the Great, as is his descendant Kaiser Wilhelm II, was a lover of art and a good man of business at the same time. He at once saw that under his protection the Berlin porcelain manufactory would attain a high artistic

standing and become a great branch of industry. He therefore purchased the concern, kept on all the employees and increased the works, causing branches also to be opened in other large cities of Germany. The King took a great personal interest in the artistic part of the business; he examined the designs and was careful in his selection of the painters. Many of the patterns ordered by him are still in use at the present day and are in high favor among connoisseurs.

Despite wars and wars' alarms the Berlin porcelain manufactory grew and flourished. Its turnover was from 1763 to 1878, 2,188,340 talers, the net profits, which belonged to the privy purse, amounting to 464,050 talers. The turnover of the Royal Porcelain Works at the present time is nearly 2,000,000 marks annually. A staff of experienced business men now manage the great factory, the best artists being employed. Berlin Royal porcelain has attained a high place in the world and is becoming more and more appreciated. The Seger porcelain and the red Chinese porcelain are perhaps the most generally favored.

The Emperor has done much to further the development of this industry. His majesty has made a point for many years past of giving beautiful specimens of Berlin porcelain as gifts to his fellow monarchs and to his friends on special occasions. The Tsar, the King of England, and the King of Italy have received particularly fine vases and table services from the Emperor.

## RELEASED GREEK PRISONERS THANK BULGAR MINISTER

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—It is reported that the Bulgarian prime minister, Dr. Radoslawoff, has received a telegram from 43 Greeks who have been granted their freedom. The telegram published is as follows:

To the President of the Ministerial Council, Dr. Radoslawoff, Your Excellency, with a deep sense of respect and hearty overflowing with joy we hasten to send you our most sincere gratitude for the mercy which the royal government has designed to bestow upon us in giving us our freedom. Now in leaving Bulgaria, while still upon the Servo-Bulgarian frontier, we consider it our most sacred duty to express once more, through you, to the Bulgarian government and the royal military authorities our deep gratitude for the especially broad and magnanimous hospitality which you have mercifully shown us during the period of our sojourn in Sofia. Kindly accept, Mr. President, the assurance of our high esteem.

## BRITISH BOARD REPORTS IT HAS NEW MOTOR FUEL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is reported that the petrol substitutes joint committee, which comprises representatives from the Royal Automobile Club, the Automobile Association and Motor Union, and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, has discovered a process by which it is hoped to obtain a large supply of British motor spirit.

The new spirit is produced from a substance which is produced in enormous quantities in Great Britain and the recently-discovered process will enable 40,000,000 gallons of spirit to be produced annually. As the annual consumption of motor spirit in Great Britain is about 100,000,000 gallons a considerable part of the demand can be met from this new source and thus the wastage of the country's mineral resources can be checked.

The work of a small demonstration plant has been most satisfactory and a full-sized commercial plant is now in course of construction.

## BLAIR GATHERING IS ATTENDED BY GENERAL HOLIDAY

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, Scotland—The attendance at the Blair gathering, Perthshire, recently was a record one. A general holiday was observed in central Perthshire, and motor cars came from all parts.

The games were held in the park close to Blair castle, and every competitor wore Highland costume. Mounted events were carried out by a section of the Scottish Horse, and included tilting at the ring, tent-pegging, lemon-cutting and the Balachava mele.

Other contests included championship matches for putting the stone and throwing the hammer, which were won by D. Michie, Clunskia, with a throw of 34ft. 4in. for the stone and 113ft. 8in. for the hammer; ordinary matches of the same kind which were won by C. D. Smith, Blackwater, with throws of 30ft. 11in. and 103ft. 3in.; tossing the caber, which was won by Tom Michie.

The president's prize for pibroch playing went to Robert Irvine, Blair castle. At the close the prizes were presented by the Marchioness of Tullibardine.

## ZIONISTS PRESENT JIDDISH PLAY AT VIENNA CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—One of the most interesting events connected with the visit of the Zionists to Vienna, where they held their eleventh congress, was the performance of "Der ewige Wanderer" at the Neue Wiener Bühne. The Bialystok Theatrical Society, "Habima," arranged for the performance for the amusement of the members of the congress and to show that Jiddish, or new Hebrew as it is called, is a real language, understood by a large section of the community. This is the first attempt to give a Jiddish performance in Vienna, and the first performance was attended by a number of Zionists and others.

The plot is based on the familiar story of the young Jew who falls a sacrifice to the religious feelings of his parents, in this case he shoots himself because he is not allowed to attend the university on account of his father's religious prejudices, an idea that, clothed in different circumstances, has been used for several successful plays. The critics consider that the performance was most successful, especially considering the fact that there was only one professional actor in the cast. He did much to assist the impresario of the company, Herr Bertonow. Ossip Dymow, the author, assisted at the last rehearsal, and was very satisfied with the way in which his ideas had been interpreted. A great many of those present were merely spectators of the piece, as they did not understand Jiddish, but the verdict of the Zionists on the performance was very favorable. The money taken goes to the Palestine University.

## AIMS OF SOUTHERN PARTY ARE TOLD BY GEN. HUANG HSING

Chinese Military Leader at Nan-  
king Says President Has Dis-  
regarded Parliament's Rights

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities General Huang Hsing, in command of the southern forces at Nanking, issued a manifesto, which confirms in every particular the statements made at the time by The Christian Science Monitor as to the real aims of the southern party.

After pointing out that President Yuan Shih-kai by his disregard of the rights and privileges of Parliament, his violation of the constitution, and his many unlawful executions, had manifested a form of despotism worse than any absolute monarchy, the manifesto continues as follows:

"Having vainly tried to urge upon him to withdraw from the presidency by means of constitutional methods, we now as a final resort appeal to arms. The present expedition against Yuan Shih-kai has for its object the maintenance of republicanism and the upholding of the welfare of humanity, for which we are willing to sacrifice much. To attain it is not a struggle between the old and the new; much less is it a war of the south against the north; it is to overthrow a despotic ruler who has betrayed the trust of the people.

"We are not waging this war from a selfish motive. If Yuan Shih-kai, upon realization of the nation's attitude towards him, submits to the will of the people, and immediately withdraws from the presidency, we will at once lay down our arms and return to our farms. Since hostilities have been declared the central government has thereby lost its constitutional authority. We would request that instructions be issued to the various financial groups to cease from making further advances of money. All agreements entered into by the central government during Yuan Shih-kai's administration prior to the declaration of independence will continue to be binding under the new regime. We shall not, however, assume responsibility for any agreement and loans made since the declaration.

"We also desire to assure our friendly nations that full protection will be accorded to the lives and properties of their nationals residing within our borders. Feeling confidence in the friendly attitude of the different powers we respectfully recommend this manifesto to their careful consideration.

(Signed) "HUANG HSING."

## BRITISH IMPORT TRADE IN AUGUST SHOWS DECREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The trade and navigation reports of the United Kingdom for August were issued recently by the Board of Trade. They show a decline in foreign trade for the first time this year, the decline in the value of the imports being 6.17 per cent. There was, of course, one working day less during August than in the corresponding month of 1912 but this does not account for the heavy fall of £3,683,782 in imports after so many months of expansion.

Imports for August amounted to £256,011,350 a decline, as stated, of £2,683,782 on the figures for August 1912; exports amounted to £244,110,729, an increase of £332,008 over the corresponding figures for 1912; and re-exports amounted to £2,150,490, a decrease of £1,807,261. The imports for the eight months totaled £2,406,491,964, an increase of £24,673,600 on the figures for the same period of 1912; the exports for the eight months amounted to £2,348,330,745, an increase of £37,332,619; and reexports totaled £75,517,419, an increase of £632,260.

The chief falling-off as regards imports was in the class of raw materials, the decrease being £1,431,981. Cotton was down by £429,002, wool by £441,347, other textiles by £139,993. There was also a decline of £1,320,077 in the class of food, drink and tobacco, and of £923,883 in manufactured articles. As regards exports, manufactured articles rose by £762,719, due to the rise in the value of new ships, namely £224,656, setting off a long list of small decreases, and food, drink and tobacco declined by £206,276. For the eight months imports have increased by 5.22 per cent, exports by 11.9 per cent, and reexports by 84 per cent.



# Labor Situation in Ireland From Transport Men's View

## DUBLIN STRIKE RESULTS PREDICT SOCIAL CHANGES

No Permanent Settlement of Transport Union Contest Said to Be Possible Until Housing Conditions Are Revolutionized

### LARKINISM DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)  
DUBLIN—The key to the position in Dublin is to be found in the last analysis in the enormous amount of unskilled labor in the city. Only those who have to some extent studied this question, and have been in a position to compare it with the conditions obtained in other large cities, can gain a just idea of the extent to which the Dublin labor market is swamped by the unskilled laborer.

This condition has been increasing seriously for many years past, until today its proportions are such as to render a crisis inevitable. What has just happened in Dublin was the first great outbreak which must of necessity precede any settlement, and it needs to be said that, however satisfactorily the things may have been smoothed over on the surface, there can be no permanent settlement until conditions are greatly altered.

As already reported in the Monitor cable despatches, the poverty in the city is intense. Of some hundred thousand people, over twenty thousand families live in one room each. The tenement houses which they inhabit are large residences built over 100 years ago, before the union, and inhabited by people of means. These houses have been partitioned off in various ways into tenements and they bring to their owners enormous returns in the way of rent. Practically nothing is done in the way of repair, and the collapse of one of these buildings recently in Church street is only what those who knew the conditions of things fully, expected to happen, and there can be little doubt that something should be immediately done to remedy the conditions.

This housing question is one of the greatest questions in Dublin today. Spasmodic efforts have been made to remedy the evil, but nothing can be really useful unless it is done on a large foreseeing and comprehensive scale. This then is the soil in which Larkinism has taken root. A huge unskilled market of men and women existing from hand to mouth, a chronic condition of poverty more intense than in any other city in Europe, and a housing accommodation which, taken on a whole, has no parallel in any other city in the United Kingdom.

### Union Thrown Over

When, some five years ago, James Larkin came to Ireland from Liverpool on behalf of the Dockers Union it was these conditions which first inspired him to throw over the union in whose interests he had come to Ireland, and to form the Transport and General Workers Union, which today has grown into such a power. It must be clear to any one who has studied the methods of the union that they follow closely the lines of syndicalism. It is open to doubt whether syndicalism as a political doctrine is really understood by the leaders of the transport union, even including Larkin himself. Nevertheless their methods follow closely on those laid down by Sorel.

Like the true syndicalist, Larkin disbelieves in the efficacy of political action, and rests all his faith on the power of the sympathetic strike or direct action. He saw clearly that the orthodox trade union could not really touch the great mass of Dublin's unskilled labor. He saw also that, unless some form of united action were possible, no improvement in the deplorable conditions which surrounded these people could be obtained, and so outside the official unions he founded the transport union, which opened its doors to all and sundry on the easiest possible terms.

Briefly stated, the method of the union may be described as follows:

A canvass for membership would be undertaken amongst certain firms' employees; as soon as sufficient of these employees have been enrolled as members, demands would be made upon the employers for improved conditions. If these demands were not granted the employees were called out. The employees of other firms who did business with the offending firms were warned not to handle these firms' goods or to touch anything connected with their trade even in the smallest way. If the employers of these firms refuse to sanction this action, all their employees were also called out, and so on. The movement grew with enormous rapidity, and with every accession to its membership its power to make its operation more effective increased, until for the last two years the Transport and General Workers Union has been in a position practically to exact its own terms from employers.

### Political Aspect

The political aspect of the question is one of the most interesting and almost one of the most fundamental. The transport union is outside all politics, and is really opposed in principle to all politicians. It is outside the Irish party and really opposed to the Irish party, and there can be little doubt that Mr. Redmond and his followers would be just as glad to see Larkinism smashed as would the employers. Larkin is gen-

erally credited with a desire to form a new party, so that when home rule was ultimately obtained he would be in a position to dictate his own terms to any government in College green. Whether this is really the case or not is beside the point.

The fact remains that at Liberty hall it is openly declared that they have no politics, and for that matter no religion, and the Irish Nationalist party could not view without misgiving the growth in the country of a huge power which was not under their control. It has been quite evident for the last two years that unless checked Larkinism would ultimately swamp all other organizations and like many other parties in this great struggle the Irish Nationalist party have been awake to the possibilities which lay in the future in this regard.

Then finally and most important of all comes the religious aspect. As we have seen, the doctrine of Liberty hall is that it is outside politics and outside religion. This means just this, that for the first time in the history of Ireland, that is in the history of the three southern provinces, there has grown up a power which does not recognize as paramount the authority of the church. As might be expected in these unique circumstances the church of Rome has taken up a unique position. For the first time again in the history of Ireland the hierarchy has refrained from guiding the people as to their attitude. From early in the struggle the Archbishop of Dublin recognized that he was on the horns of a dilemma. To support Larkinism meant to support an organization which placed in the forefront of its organization that which recognized no religion. To oppose Larkinism meant to alienate thousands of men and women who have previously subscribed implicitly to the authority of the church.

It must be clearly and definitely understood, if a just idea of this situation is to be gained, that the rank and file of the transport union do not realize the drift of the organization, do not realize that it is a breaking away from the mental despotism of centuries. The hierarchy, however, is well aware of this, and as had been said to a representative of this paper by more than one prominent politician in Ireland, chiefly themselves home rulers, that as far as the church of Rome is concerned the hierarchy fully recognize that unless Larkinism can be checked it is the beginning of the end. From a Nationalist point of view it means in every sense of the word the awakening of Ireland.

The process may be drastic, it may be attended with much that is deplorable, with very much more that might have been avoided, and that it is fundamentally a half conscious breaking away from the mental despotism of centuries, the first dawnings of a realization that the conditions of life to which they have been accustomed for so long are not necessary. Of this there can be little doubt, and it is a position frequently taken up today by the majority of dispassionate men and women whatever their creed or whatever their politics.

## COAL TRIMMERS ON FIRTH OF FORTH REACH AGREEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Recently in Edinburgh the employers and coal trimmers on the Firth of Forth ports met in conference to discuss weekend work. The following agreement, which is subject to ratification by the various district committees of the National Union of Dock Laborers, was arrived at:

1. The stopping hour of coal trimmers at the Firth of Forth ports on Saturdays shall be 1 o'clock; but if any vessel can be finished that night, loading, if required, shall be completed. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of 1s. per man per hour up to 6 p. m., and at the rate of 1s. 3d. per hour thereafter. Notice that work is to be continued after 1 p. m. to be given to the foreman trimmer in the forenoon.

2. Arrangements have been made in the different ports for a maximum number of gangs between Sunday midnight and 6 a. m., Monday. If the men are kept waiting between these hours and no coal loaded, they are to be paid for such time at the rate of 1s. per man per hour, and pro rata for part of an hour, waiting time to be cumulative.

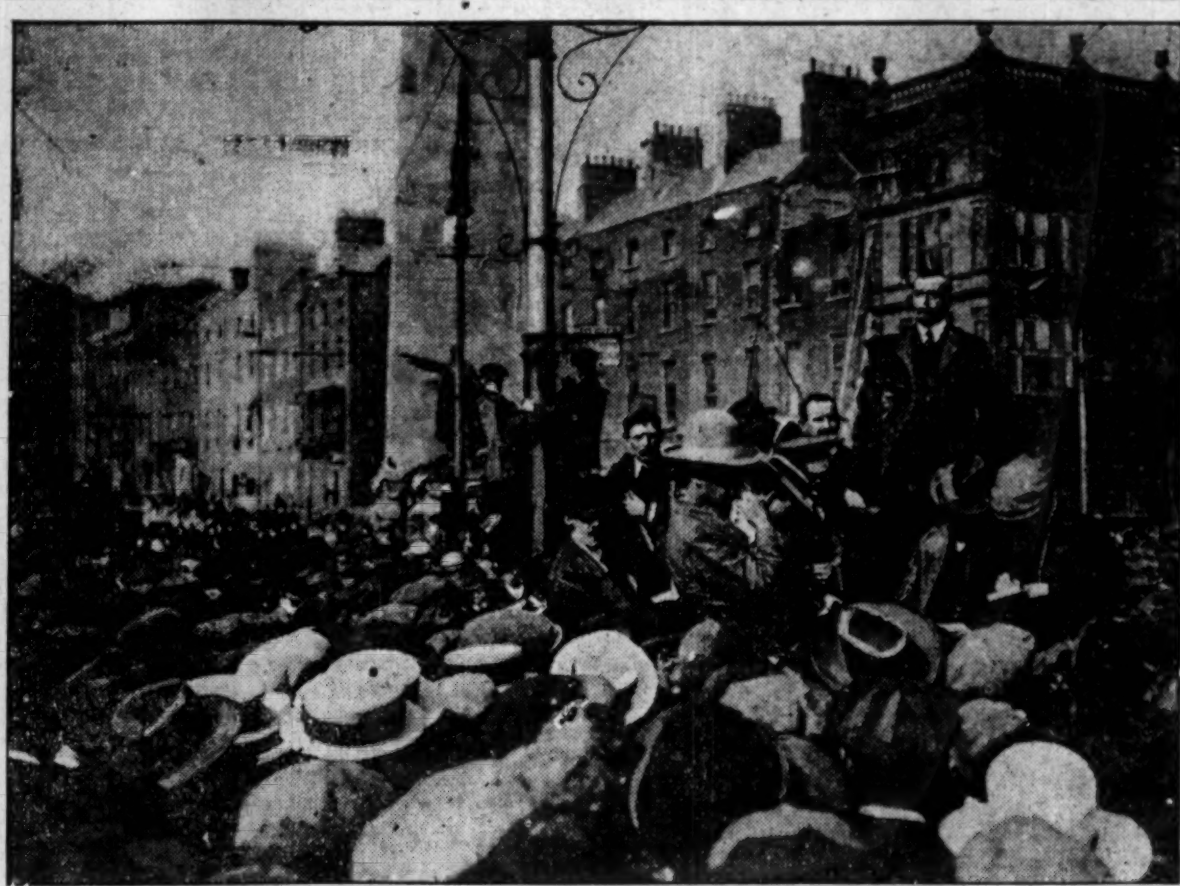
Under the old agreement, which was entered into in November, 1912, coal trimmers were paid overtime after 6 p. m. on Saturdays at the rate of 1s. per hour. The main advantage gained by the men by the proposed agreement (which will only continue in force for three months) is that they will obtain payment of overtime after 1 p. m. on Saturdays.

## METAL WORKERS IN FRANCE DECREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A recent congress of metal workers held in Paris, the report showed that during the year the membership had decreased by 2332. The reason for this failure is to be found in the discontent of the unionists at the way in which politics are being made the subject of industrial strikes.

The down tool policy of the metal workers' union has involved an average of five strikes per month during the last two years. The recent congress has shown the very strong desire of the French workman to attend to matters affecting his industry and the betterment of labor conditions, and to let political questions alone.



Arthur Henderson reading message from Ramsay MacDonald at trade union meeting in Dublin

## POLITICAL ACTION VOTED IN TRADES UNION CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—As announced by cable to the Monitor, the trade union congress definitely upheld the policy of political action against that of syndicalism involving the general strike and the control of industries by workers in those industries.

The subject was opened by W. E. Harvey, M. P., representing the Derbyshire miners. He moved that "this congress desires to call the special attention of British organized labor to the vital importance of the ballot that is being taken under the trades union act, 1913, which will determine whether political activities should form part of the objects and functions of their trade societies. It will be obviously futile to expect fundamental reforms to be carried into law unless trade unions have power and liberty to engage in political work on behalf of their members. This congress, therefore strongly recommends all trade unionists to vote in the ballot upon this question in favor of their unions, undertaking political action in defense of labor rights."

After some discussion on the part of members of the congress, which was more in the nature of criticism of the Labor party than of the merits and demerits of political action as such, the resolution was carried with only three dissenting voices. The result was received with loud cheering.

## SIR GEORGE REID IS HONORED BY AUSTRALIAN PRESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Previous to his departure for Australia on a six months' visit, Sir George Reid was entertained at a luncheon by representatives of the British and Australian press at the Trocadero restaurant. The chair was taken by Robert Donald, the president of the Institute of Journalists.

In proposing "Our Guest," Mr. Donald paid a tribute to Sir George Reid in his capacity of high commissioner for Australia. He had shown himself, he said, a man of rare good humor, sound common sense, and with a whole hearted belief in Australia and its destiny. Sir George Reid had discovered Australia to the British people. Previously something had been known of all the states of Australia, but Sir George Reid stood as the spokesman of the commonwealth of all the states.

Sir George Reid, after thanking the president for the tribute paid to Australia's representative, spoke in high terms of the British press, and referred to the press of the world as the world's chief educator.

### GEN. LYAUTEY VISITS FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER, Morocco—General Lyautey, the resident-general, left Tangier on board a steamer of the Paquet company recently and proceeded to France, where he is taking a short vacation in this property of Meurthe et Moselle.

## DUBLIN POLICE AWAITING RIOT CALL



Group of constabulary in side street ready for strike emergencies

## CONFEREES AT HAGUE URGED TO NEW ENDEAVOR

President of Interparliamentary Union Says Work of Peace Education Must Go on Despite Declarations of War

### FINAL VICTORY SEEN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The interparliamentary conference at The Hague was opened on Sept. 3 by Lord Weardale, president of the Interparliamentary Union, whose resolution to appoint M. Tydemann, a member of the Dutch Parliament, as president of the conference was adopted unanimously, and M. Tydemann then addressed the assembly.

"Holland is," he said, "especially glad to receive you this year, first because, as you know, we are celebrating the centenary jubilee of our national independence, and the Interparliamentary Union by accepting our invitation has sanctioned the idea that a sound internationalism must be based on the independence and welfare of the nations. The vital condition for a states community lies in the strength of the sovereign states. 'Pas de nations, pas d'internationalisme,' as d'Estournelles de Constant has justly said. Secondly, because of the coincidence of this conference with the opening of the International Palace of Peace. We are grateful to the Netherlands government for inviting this conference to assemble in Holland."

"The Interparliamentary Union can rejoice in a state of progress and welfare. In its 25 years existence it has, from a modest beginning, grown to a great and strong body. What a contrast is afforded by this meeting to that of 1894, when the fifth conference gathered here, and the principal festivity was a dinner in which only 70 people sat down. Since then new groups from all parts of the world, within and without Europe have joined the union, and now over 3500 members assemble at its gatherings. The governments of several countries manifest interest in the union, whilst the press after many years of silence begins to notice its proceedings."

### Results Are Told

Of yet greater interest is the change in its methods of working, chiefly resulting from the reorganization of 1908, and the rearrangement of its Bureau under the direction of its secretary-general, Mr. Lange. From the beginning its endeavors were directed toward the exercise of law in international relations, and to the creation of legal security for those relations. Problems of actual interest were classified systematically and made an object of thorough study in manifold commit-

tees, the result of whose labor is lying before us now in the form of excellent reports.

"The great importance of this union is shown by the institution of The Hague peace conferences, which are weaving the thread that goes through all its work and holds it together. Up to now we have been pioneering, without much fixedness of line or purpose, but The Hague peace conference has given us a definite line and aim. These conferences are writing a new chapter in the great code of peace. Our labors have furnished the materials."

"So, on one side we may testify with satisfaction to good results and growth. But on the other it may be asked is it to attain this, that we have worked, gathered, projected, planned and voted. The question is an urgent one. About the time that we should have assembled at Rome, Italy declared war on Turkey. None of the powers that had signed the Hague convention of 1899 moved a hand. And scarcely had the peace of Lausanne been completed when the Balkan war broke out with its long list of cruelty and barbarism."

"The great problem of limitation of armament, at one time the subject of serious discussion between diplomatic leaders, has been discarded indefinitely. The circular issued by Murraviev was answered by an increase of armament by three of the great powers. There is no sign that the parliaments of Europe are against huge armaments. Mr. Lloyd-George of Great Britain said in the House of Commons that there was not the least prospect of a limitation of the war budget; 'hiding the fact was, he said, useless."

In M. Goblet d'Alviella's report we can read that the objection of war loans is lessening. There is a tendency indeed, in favor of the great bankers' loans, and Sir Edward Grey shelved the question in the House with a cold reference to the interests of the financiers. Finally, important conventions of the last peace conference and the London declaration remain unexecuted, the preparation of the third peace conference is thereby delayed."

### Contrasts Described

"These are indeed terrible contrasts. Great is the distance between our aim and its fulfillment. The secretary-general reporting on the present condition of the union, has truly said, 'If work were to be judged by its immediate result, our union would cut a sorry figure.' This regrettable condition of things has already discouraged many people. Deplorable as the facts may appear to be, the present conditions cannot discourage nor surprise us. Only those who have been fixing their gaze solely on internationalism and forgetting the mighty influences and traditions that have to be overcome on the way, will be discouraged."

"Tradition, jingoism and material interest are not the growth of a day, but as oaks strongly rooted in the soil. What we are looking to is nothing more or less than a revolution in ideas and principles that for centuries have ruled our civilization and are still ruling it in part. We may propose treaties of reform to the Hague conferences, these may be passed, but unless the revolution in thought has taken place, of what avail is it? The result is only a semblance of the reality behind."

"Should we therefore no longer project treaties? Should we cease our endeavor to influence legislations and governments, and leave all to time? Not for a moment would we recommend this. Public opinion has to be educated. The treaties will serve this end. Jingoism and morbid symptoms of so-called patriotism have to be combated, material egoism has to be driven back by common consent. Law must, step by step, come into power. The interparliamentary union must go before, must lead the way. Composed exclusively of legislative bodies, its task is to unite the currents of thought now flowing through the nations. United, these will gain a force which will be irresistible. Let this union fulfill its purpose, i. e., to replace the law of power by the power of law, for the benefit of the nations and of all mankind."

## FRANCE AND SPAIN OBSERVE CENTENARY OF SAN-MARCIAL

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The centenary of the battle fought around the heights of San Marcial, Aug. 31, 1813, between the French troops commanded by Soult and the English-Spanish-Portuguese army commanded by Wellington, has been the occasion for fetes of a significant character.

The Spaniards, without seeking to claim glory for the results of the battle, have desired to celebrate by the inauguration of a monument and by a ceremony of an international character the heroism of all those whether Spanish or French who sacrificed themselves on the above occasion for their country, and the commemoration has afforded an opportunity for a genuine outburst of the sympathetic feeling that exists between the two nations.

The fetes were organized by the frontier town of Irun, and a delegation of the leading French military and civil authorities from Biarritz and Bayonne, together with the representatives of the municipalities of the adjoining French towns went over, and were welcomed by the military and civil authorities of the Province of Guipuzcoa.

On the unveiling of the monument, which is erected on the heights of San-Marcial, and to which the Spanish and French authorities formally proceeded amidst a great concourse of people from both sides of the frontier; the mayor of Irun, after referring to the heroism

of both armies, concluded by expressing the hope that the claims of race and friendship which united the two nations would be still further tightened and that their reciprocal interests would develop in peace and mutual esteem.

The mayor of Bayonne in reply said he referred to the scenes of 1813 only in order to bring out more forcibly the benefits of those intellectual, moral, and economic relations which peace always tended to develop between nations. This monument erected on the frontier would remind those who came after that the men of today knew how to recognize the heroism of their ancestors, and that they joined their admiration of the glories of the past with an earnest desire for future unity and fraternity to which their community of race and aspirations entitled them.

At the banquet which followed in the evening, and in fact throughout the whole of the proceedings, the warmest enthusiasm prevailed marking in turn the words of each speaker. M. Forsau, the French senator, gave a final resume of the general feeling, by saying that faithful to the fraternal ties which, in spite of passing errors had united in history, and should in the future cement the two valiant nations, they had sought to associate in the same homage the glorious heroes of Spain, saviors of their country, with those of France, whose strength and valor were recognized by all the battlefields of the world.

## BULGARIA PLANS POLICY OF PEACE WITH NEIGHBORS

Prime Minister Genadiev Says His Country Can Celebrate No Triumphs But Start Working

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—In an interview with a correspondent of the Roumanian press, Prime Minister Genadiev was asked the following question: "What do you think will be the future relations between Bulgaria and her former allies?" "We are ending a war," he replied, "in which we were beset at the same time by all our neighbors, including Montenegro. In spite of this, I believe we may have come out of the war worthily. A nation attacked simultaneously from five different directions, her means of communication with the outside world entirely cut off, with almost her whole territory occupied by her enemies, she still continues the unequal struggle, still continues in the face of such circumstances to preserve her equanimity and finds sufficient courage to bear all her losses and humiliation. Such a nation cannot fall. On the contrary, the Bulgarian people will emerge from the series of her present misfortunes with greater endurance and might."

"You ask me about our future relations with our neighbors. As far as in us lies we should concentrate all our efforts upon the establishment of our power through peaceful, redoubled industry. Though the war ceased but yesterday, we can celebrate no triumphs, but from tomorrow must set ourselves to work—that work which sustained the Bulgarian people through 500 years of Turkish bondage, and which alone can renew the moral and physical strength of a nation."

"Although the nation may be said to be compelled to suffer for the mistakes of a few, I believe that it is essential that the preliminary agreement made at Bucharest should be respected provided it does not interfere with the future development of Bulgaria, if a lasting peace is to be insured in the Balkans. In our religion to our neighbors our policy will be the very opposite of that pursued by the late ministry, and we shall endeavor to make new friends, since we have proved how advantageous and indispensable such friendship is."

## TERMS OFFERED PERSIA PRETENDER

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—The Persian government, which has been considering for some time past the terms to be offered to Salar-ed-Dowleh, has now decided to offer him 8000 toman, and to restore whatever estates are proved to be incontestably his property.

Salar-ed-Dowleh is protesting against being brought to Teheran or compelled to leave Persia. The government may not insist on the first point, but in view of the trouble which the presence of the former Shah's brother on Persian territory has always occasioned the authorities, there can be little doubt that the government will adhere to its decision in regard to the second.

## TRIESTE ITALIAN CONSUL COMPLAINS

(Special to the Monitor)

TRIESTE, Austria—The Italian consul has laid a complaint before the director of the Austrian police as a result of the manifestations of hostility which have taken place in front of the Italian consulate. He also demanded that the Italian subjects who had been arrested in the recent disturbances connected with the Governor of Trieste's edict should be released.

So far the Austrian authorities have not complied with the Italian consul's request. They content themselves with pointing out that the police adequately protected the Italian consulate from the hostile crowd.

## PICKETS ON DUTY IN LONDON STRIKE NUMBER ABOUT 5000

Committees Employing Agents in Painters' Contest Say They Use Only Peaceful Persuasion

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The picket has been much in evidence during the recent London painters' strike. The number given by the strike committee of pickets on duty in and around London is 5000.

The work of the picket in the organization of a strike is of an important nature. Besides endeavoring to persuade workmen to down tools, he provides, by means of a verbal report at the end of his day, the information which enables the strike committees to keep in touch with the feeling throughout the strike area.

The working day of a picket begins at 6 o'clock in the morning, for before the workmen start on their jobs is one of the times when the picket may do some persuading. Another of his opportunities is the luncheon hour, though workmen who object to being picketed often take their lunch inside the building in which they are working.

At the close of the working day, however, the workman cannot escape from the throng of pickets who have gathered for the special purpose of waylaying him. Though pickets are generally sent out by their committee in couples, only one at a time may speak to a workman, since if three men are seen talking together, the police has the right to move them on. The pickets in the painters' strike are claimed by the committee employing them to have kept strictly to methods of peaceful persuasion.

To pickets of this type, Winston Churchill, when home secretary, gave an official status, their power being defined in the trade dispute act. It is thought by many that this power should be revoked since the methods of pickets are, in some strikes, the very reverse of peaceful.

## OIL FUEL USED IN RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER

(Special to the Monitor)

SWINEMUNDE, Germany—The torpedo boat destroyer Novik, built by the Vulcan works in Hamburg and Stettin for the Russian government, has completed her trial in a most satisfactory manner. The vessel is fitted with turbines and has a displacement of 1400 tons.

During the trials the average speed attained was 37 nautical miles per hour. An interesting feature was the entire absence of smoke, owing to oil fuel being used. In spite of the high speed attained, the engines and boilers were by no means taxed to their full extent.

The Russian commission, consisting of a number of distinguished naval officers and marine officials were entirely satisfied with the results obtained. The Novik is now said to be the fastest vessel in the world.

## RUSSIA WARSHIPS SOON TO BE READY

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—It is announced that the new warships being constructed in the Baltic dockyards will be launched on Oct. 17. The Empress Maria, it is stated, will be the first of the three new dreadnoughts to be launched.

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# News of the Playhouse Here and Elsewhere

## "THE SUNSHINE GIRL" AND "THE PURPLE ROAD" PLEASE

### "THE SUNSHINE GIRL"

Admirers of Miss Julia Sanderson filled the Hollis Street theater last evening and greeted her with such a prolonged hand-clapping as few players have received in a Boston theater. The entertainment kept Miss Sanderson on the stage twice as much as any other piece she has appeared in here.

Miss Sanderson's singing, dancing and acting are more finished than ever. While her trick of flickering her eyelids in mild languor and the hint of affected drawl in her speaking voice have both increased, these are but slight flaws on the pearly finesse of all she does. She expresses all there is in a song, and her sincerity, her natural air of sweet and modest coquetry and her soft, sweet, well-trained singing voice make even silly lyrics seem to take on meaning.

One admirable quality of Miss Sanderson's work is her habit of relating herself at all times to the dancers in the scene with her. She actually achieves little flashes of drama in the song and dance with male chorus, "Flirtation." Always is she delicate, yet firm in her accent of song rhythm or dance step, and while one always feels that she is giving her best, she is still holding the slight reserve that means constant poise. She smiles almost constantly, yet seems not to smile too much. Though lacking variety she does not cloy, for there is nothing flat, pale or insipid in her arch, gentle sweetness.

Joseph Cawthorn (many's the show he has saved) kept the house in loud laughter with his jests. He is a born comedian, and even as one sits there protesting that the man is above the rough stuff that he uses he simply bows everybody's reserve over with his sheer, irresistible fun. He should cut out a number of his objectionable quips, though. He doesn't need them; they are not worthy of an artist who can mingle philosophy and buffoonery as cleverly as he does in his song "You Can't Play Every Instrument in the Orchestra," or who can play Nevins' "Narcissus" on the concertina, as he did last night, with finer expression than many a violinist of repute reveals.

This is a very English musical comedy, and some of the cockney slang and British wheezes of the original book are still there. And very silly these wheezes are when they are not so old that the players half-sigh them apologetically. The most melancholy attempts at humor are in roles played by Miss Florence Morrison and William Sallery, who, nevertheless were quite pleasing in an old time variety turn.

Alan Mudie's acting has become mechanical and clattering but his dancing ability makes him a good partner for Miss Sanderson. She had good assistance, too, from Basil S. Foster, who can sing as well as dance. Miss Yra Jeanne revealed a singing voice unusual in musical comedy, and put an unwelcome degree of feeling into her song, "Here's to Love." Her lack of stage assurance was as refreshing as talented Miss Flossie Hope's was distressing. Miss Queenie Vassar had a brief bit of real satire as a militant who floors two policemen and tells them what she thinks of men who withhold the vote from weak women.

The music, like all that Paul Rubens writes is pretty, gay, and neatly designed for its purpose of illustrating the words with tinkling tunes. Ross Mobley conducted spiritedly, and it was not his fault that the chorus lacked animation.

### THEATER NOTES

"A False Start," a dramatic playlet by Ernest L. Waitt, is on the bill at the Bijou theater this week. Ralph Santos plays an Italian father who is discouraged by failure in Colorado and is tempted to slay a guest who is possessed of \$30,000. The Italian's daughter prevents the deed by an appeal to his honor, and by declaring that however poor she would not touch a penny of the money. There are comedy twists to the action, and finally the guest turns out to be the Italian's long lost son. Fred J. Martell played as the cheerful guest, and Miss Mildred Holmes played the daughter. There is also good musical entertainment and a lecture on Buenos Aires, beside several excellent photo plays.

This is Miss May Irwin's final week at the Plymouth theater in her farce, "Widow by Proxy." Next week "Disraeli," with George Arliss and a strong cast.

"The Five Frankforters" comes to the Majestic Monday, succeeding "The Ham Tree," and George M. Cohan follows "The Merry Martyr" at the Colonial for what is announced his last engagement in Boston. "Joseph and His Brethren," with James O'Neill, Brendon Tynan and Miss Pauline Frederick in the leading roles, comes to the Boston theater next Monday. This is the final week of Mizzi Hajo at the Tremont in "Her Little Highness."

David Warfield appeared in a revival of "The Auctioneer," his first success as a Belasco star, Monday evening in Baltimore. Miss Marie Bates appeared in her original role, and others in the cast were Horace James, Janet Dunbar, Louis Hendricks and George LeGuere. The play has been revised to make it more interesting to present day playgoers.

### "THE PURPLE ROAD"

Shubert theater—"The Purple Road," operatic romance in two acts and an epilogue, book and lyrics by Fred de Gresac and William Cary Duncan, music by Heinrich Reinhardt and William Frederick Peters.

Operatic romance is hardly the term to describe a musical vehicle which

should introduce a singing Napoleon to the stage. One revolts at the idea of that demigod bursting forth into song, unless his lines should be composed by one of the epic figures among musicians. That he can be made interesting at all in the waltz type of operetta, wherein all the cast save the august Emperor himself and Josephine perform the regulation dance after each number, simply shows that nothing is impossible.

Yet this piece is romantic and it is romance. Imagine Napoleon, incognito, playing the gallant with a pretty Austrian maiden; imagine this maiden coming to Paris to meet her supposed captain, and while in the palace overhearing the Emperor plotting to assassinate the Emperor; fomented by Murat, Talleyrand, Fouché and Bernadotte; imagine her then discovering the captain in the person of the Emperor.

Certainly, that justifies the term "romance," and as musical forms are pretty much attenuated we can admit the rest of the name and say "operatic." Some weak recitatives are given Napoleon and there is an "Aida"-like court scene, but otherwise the music is frankly of a light school, and succeeds in being what it pretends. So while as a piece of logic this operatic romance is a sort of hit and miss affair, as an entertainment it is a success. There is more to the plot and there is much excellent dancing and some fun, not all of it discreet, some of it offensive.

There are clever people—Miss Valli Valli, a rather dramatic singing actress, whose "de-ah" and "ye-ah" both in speech and song could not destroy the point of her forceful work.

There is the vaudeville style of work of Miss Eva Fallon, a graceful dancer; there is Miss Harriet Burt, whose comedy and dancing as the gawky duchess were well done; there was Napoleon himself in the hands of Harrison Brookbank, an effective actor and sufficient singer.

And one should be glad for any show that brings to Boston such a legitimate singer as Edward Martindale, a man whose beautiful vocalism, improving in each role that he plays, almost makes one overlook his splendid acting—a striking Talleyrand. The Empress Josephine of Miss Norman Winslow, the Fouché of Ernest Stallard and others illustrated good work.

One may predict that the airs will be much whistled; the pages' song deserves to be a gem of the quasi-popular style.

### B. F. KEITH'S

Mme. Fritz Scheff proved such an attraction at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater Monday that the house was sold out afternoon and evening. She appeared to better advantage than in her appearance in comic opera in recent years, indeed renewed memories of her successes in "Babetta," "The Two Roses" and "Mlle. Modiste."

Her selections included the waltz song from "La Bohème"; "Could I Love You More," by Reed Miller; "For Love," by Merkel, and "Parla," by Arditi. Her encore number, "Kiss Me Again," from "Mlle. Modiste," recalled the work of the charming star in Victor Herbert's useful opera.

She is accompanied on this tour by Eugene Bernstein, the Russian pianist, whose work in a solo number was received generously.

Others on the bill are Madden and Fitzpatrick in a musical skit; Arturas, ball balancer; John F. Murray, singer of nonsense; Pathes weekly news reel.

### CASTLE SQUARE

Ramsay Morris' four-act melodrama, "The Ninety and Nine," revived this week by the Craig stock company, is pleasing popular entertainment.

Tom Silverton, a disguised New Yorker, is hiding in the little Indiana village of Marlow for another's misdeed, and is reckless in his habits. Encouraged, however, by a gentle village girl, Ruth Blake, he bucks up. He shows his worth by driving a locomotive through a forest fire to bring help.

The machinist of the stock company has outdone himself on this big property engine. The wheels revolve, there is a steam exhaust, whistle and bell. The engine was one of the most applauded features Monday, and the heightening illusion of accessories will be bettered with a few performances.

Donald Meek won hearty applause for his fine character work as Hud, a shiftless youth. There was dramatic pathos in his vivid description of the fire. William Carleton showed Tom's varying moods well, and Miss Olson had unaffected charm and strength as Ruth. Miss Barbara Miller, Miss Mabel Colcord, Russell Clarke and Miss Augusta Gill played small parts effectively.

### NEW YORK NOTES

Sothern and Marlowe have begun their annual engagement at the Manhattan theater, appearing through the first week in "Much Ado About Nothing." Wednesday afternoon Mr. Sothern plans to play "If I Were King" without Miss Marlowe in the cast.

Wallace Edinger heads the cast which is appearing in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," George M. Cohan's latest play, at the Astor theater.

On Thursday evening Charles Frohman will produce "The Younger Generation," a comedy by Stanley Houghton, which in a light and skilful manner exhibits the different attitude toward life of a strict English father and mother and their children. This play is short and will be followed by "Half an Hour" by

Barrie, with Miss Grace George in the cast.

Donald Bryan is at the Knickerbocker in "The Marriage Market," a sort of modernized "Martha" in plot that has for its scene Arizona and California as Vienna librettists imagine them to be. Chief interest is in the dancing numbers, and in Victor Jacobi's score.

George Pierce Baker, Harvard professor of playwriting, is to give a course of eight lectures on dramatic construction Friday evenings at the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences, beginning Oct. 2.

The Empire is closed this week for John Drew's rehearsals in "The Will" and "The Tyranny of Tears," which he will appear in next Monday evening to fill out his regular New York engagement. It is said that Mr. Drew will take his production of "Much Ado" on tour, alternating it with his new double bill.

### HERE AND THERE

Miss Lucille LaVerne is starring in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."

Miss Margaret Anglin has started her season in Shakespeare, playing "The Taming of the Shrew" all this week at San Francisco.

The Orpheum players, a Philadelphia stock company, plan a season of a quality much above the usual stock company grade with plays by Ibsen, Shaw, Pinero, Sudermann and Jerome.

Miss Helen Ware is to head the Philadelphia company in "Within the Law."

## COMMISSION SAILS TODAY FOR GERMANY

NEW YORK—The German olympic commission, which has been investigating the American athletic system for the past month, will sail for Berlin today.

Herr Diem, general secretary, stated Monday night that the result of the tour could not fail to be a great value to German athletics and the development of a German olympic team for the games to be held in Berlin in 1916.

"After seeing the perfect system which you have in this country," said Diem, "I can readily understand why American teams have won at every set of olympic games to date. It is really marvelous and there is nothing like it at home. I hope, however, that with the help of Dr. Kranzlein, who has been engaged as German athletic director, we shall be able to undertake the work of preparing our athletes upon modern lines and thereby produce a formidable team by 1916. We have the material and now know how to get the best results."

The commission was tendered a reception and dinner at the New York Athletic Club Monday night, during which Herr Diem took occasion to thank the officers of the Amateur Athletic Union and the athletic clubs of the various cities, whose guests he had been, for the courtesies and assistance extended.

## RAILROAD MEN MEET TO DISCUSS SAFETY DEVICES

CHICAGO—Representatives of every important American railroad were here on Monday at the first meeting of the American Railway Safety Association.

Aroused by a series of train wrecks an organization was formed last April, and in the subsequent campaign 36 members were brought in. On Monday 60 persons attended the association's meeting, all being members or declaring their intention to join.

An exhibit of safety devices is a feature of the meeting.

## WATER EXPERT IS HERE TO ADVISE PEABODY'S CHOICE

PEABODY, Mass.—Allan W. Cuddeback, engineer of the Passaic water works in New Jersey, is here to investigate and report with recommendation, on the best solution of Peabody's water question. The Legislature in 1912 gave the town underground water rights and this year granted the town the right to go to the Ipswich river for auxiliary supply. Some of the people believe that the underground supply, reached by means of driven wells, in the vicinity of Cedar pond, should be developed, while others have the idea that this would provide only temporary relief and believe in going direct to the Ipswich river, even though it costs considerably more. A report is expected within two weeks.

D. B. MACMILLAN REPORTS ESKIMOS AT ETAH HAPPY

PORTLAND, Me.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary gave out extracts from a letter received from his former lieutenant, Donald B. MacMillan who is on an expedition to explore Croker Land.

It was dated at Etah, Aug. 25. Among other things Mr. MacMillan wrote that "the Eskimos are all happy, well and apparently prosperous, having plenty of food and good clothing." The letter concluded as follows: "It is getting late now and we have walrus to kill. If the sound (Smith) breaks out, I shall try to run over supplies in the power boat to Cape Sabine. I expect to use 15 dog teams in the spring."

## "ANDROCLES AND THE LION" IS PLAY THAT INTERESTS LONDON

### (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Bernard Shaw's "fable play" though amusing to watch, is increasingly

amusing to think about. That is in the nature of fables. They grow in significance, until kings, pontiffs, autocrats and democracies seem to one's imagination to be braying in the skins of lions, or following the policy of that acquiescent old gentleman who first rode his ass, then put his son on it, and lastly, with the aid of his son, carried it, with lamentable consequences.

A youthful critic objected to Mr. Shaw's plays on the ground that they made him feel as if he was in church. One may sympathize with the young man, but, in Mr. Shaw's case, there is no help for it. Bernard Shaw, is a prophet, and, in his fable play, he points to "the god of the future." As a matter of fact that is the direction he is generally pointing. But his traducers or admirers are so amused or harassed at the number of things he is breaking up to clear the road for a free passage, that they see and hear nothing but the dust and uproar of his iconoclasm.

When you first see Albert Rothenstein's fantastic forest, the very forest for a fable, and hear the roar of the lion, the most adorable lion ever seen, you are so overcome with delight at the creature, you just forget everything else. The perfections and humors of this noble beast might fill a column. Edward Stillward, who plays the part, gives you such a sympathy with lions that you feel you will never think the same of them again.

But then, that is the purpose of the fable. Androcles and his wife are at first duly alarmed. The lady indeed, who has wasted her fury on the mildest of mild men, faints away. But as soon as the gentle Androcles realizes the lion is hurt, his fear gives place to pity. "Won't he let Andy take the nasty thorn out of his paw?" he asks. But this takes time, since the lion is extremely nervous and full of self-pity. The job, however, is at length completed, and both dance off together. "Coward!" shrieks Mrs. Androcles after her husband. "Coward!" when did you dance with me last?"

Androcles is a Christian, and with the others, he is to be thrown to the beasts. The Christians of any century were much the same as the Christians of today. The most curious motives took them even into the arena. Mr. Shaw, in his fable, gives us a few distinct types. Lavinia (Miss Lilah McCarthy) tells the "handsome captain" that she just cannot put a pinch of incense on the altar of Diana. When a mouse ran about her table, and over the book she was reading, she put out her hand to touch it, but felt there was something that made it impossible for her to touch a mouse.

And the same innate feeling rendered it equally impossible for her to perform the simple act of ritual demanded by the Roman government. Ferrovius, a terrible fellow, whose muscle commanded enormous respect, tried hard to persuade himself that he loved peace and his enemies. But when he came into the arena, this devotee to Mars killed six gladiators, much to the delight of the Emperor, who commanded the imperial guard at once to embrace Christianity since it could do so much.

So Ferrovius returns to the worship of Mars, the "god of the present," for "the god of the future" he felt was beyond his vision. To Androcles, with his natural sympathy for all beasts, the king of beasts was merely a domestic pet; to Lavinia, the "god of the future" was real enough to make the proposals of the "handsome captain" simply ridiculous; to Ferrovius, the "sweet reasonableness of peace was more than he could honestly persuade himself.

But there is another Christian, and a very common one. This gentleman had embraced the new religion because to die a martyr meant an assurance of everlasting happiness. At the last moment his courage fails him. He flies from the Christians, rushes by mistake into the lions' den, and is gobbled up, much to the amusement of the soldiers and the disgust of the "menagerie keeper."

So he alone who sought his life was the only one who lost it. Fearlessness, in fact, or integrity, is an innate naturalness, an honesty that cannot be intimidated, be tricked by a false motive or by a position that attempts to live in an atmosphere in which it cannot naturally breathe.

The Christians in the fable treat the Roman captain as a humorist, laughing at his solemn threats, much as the suffragettes have laughed at the magistrates. To them the roar of the Roman lion was mere yapping. Compared to lion was real to them it had become something that profoundly did not matter.

Mr. Shaw has his own way of giving his fable. The fantastic game that is being played by humanity, he presents fantastically. The Emperor is a thorough sportsman, and therefore as far as sport is concerned, as cruel as you please. The captain, centurion and call boy who summons the Christians into the arena, are all people we know, and all vastly amusing in their way.

The acting seems as good as it can be. Albert Rothenstein's decoration is always interesting and delightful; and the whole production, due to Granville Barker, as complete and carefully thought out as his work invariably is. "The Harlequinade," contrived by Dion Calthrop and Granville Barker, had many excellent things in it, besides being a quaint and charming entertainment. On the apron stage, before the curtain, Miss Cathleen Nesbit and Arthur Whitty sit,

the former telling what is going to happen, and the latter interjecting remarks. In the beginning, we are told, Harlequin was Mercury and Columbine Psyche, and the clown was Momus and Pantaloon Charon. The gods descend to earth in their characters, appearing in different centuries.

The first scene is on the banks of the Styx, the second in fifteenth century Italy, next in eighteenth century England, and then in America at some period in the future. Finally, when the theater becomes a cinematograph and gramophone combined, the immortals return to the Styx since the world has no further use for them.

### "JOSEPH AND HIS BROTHERN." BY LOUIS N. PARKER (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—His Majesty's theater may now quite correctly be termed a temple. The fact that Sir Herbert Tree has produced at this edifice a "religious" drama, has given it in the eyes of many people a peculiar sanctity. Hitherto it has been a great educational center, where the higher drama might be enjoyed without too much effort. Now, it has practically ceased to be a place of entertainment. It exists simply and solely to edify.

The conduct of the audience left one in no doubt as to the solemn intention of the management. Family parties were to be seen listening with an air only too familiar to those who have had the advantage of a thoroughly orthodox upbringing. They scarcely applauded, knowing the proprieties; and their admiration of the fine spectacle was tempered by a decent restraint. The humor even of the chief baker only excited a subdued laughter. The occasion was a serious one, and the British public has divorced ethics from enjoyment too long to be easily imposed upon.

Some years ago a novel, generally described as religious, had a remarkable circulation. Everybody with a serious turn read it, and, what is more, a great many of the profane seemed to enjoy it too. The Bible, it was declared, gained in warmth and color from its perusal. And when the original was wanting in detail, the redundant imagination of the author more than supplied the deficiency.

This may justly be said of the "religious" drama given at His Majesty's "temple" in the Haymarket. Joseph is put into a pit at the bottom of which are snakes. This enables him afterwards to compare Potiphar's wife, or Zuleika as these reptiles. Then Zuleika has Joseph pulled out of the pit, as she hears him declaiming from the depths, and takes a fancy to him from the moment he comes up.

Again Sir Herbert has arranged that Reuben shall announce Joseph's destruction by wild beasts to a clasp of thunder. A motive is also supplied to the hero, for resisting the blandishments of Potiphar's wife, in the person of the daughter of the priest of Neith. And while Joseph is talking to this young lady in the moonlight, he overhears the chief baker humorously conspiring to kill Pharaoh. These are only a few of the ingenuities of the resourceful dramatist.

In short, "Joseph and His Brethren" is a melodrama, more beautifully staged than any melodrama has ever been staged before, but an ordinary, commonplace, vulgar melodrama—vulgar in the sense that its appeal is solely to the emotions that are touched by display, morbid curiosity, and, it must be said, very mild sensationalism.

Zuleika is the ordinary bad woman of the autumn drama; Simeon does the villain's business; while Jacob is the heavy father of the theater, picturesquely robed. Mr. Parker has given an extra touch of color to the story by making Benjamin a little boy, as of course a child is always so touching, it adds point too to his being given five times as much to eat as his brothers, since a boy's appetite is always so vigorous.

There are four acts and 13 scenes in this most expensive production and every care has been taken to make them beautiful, realistic and as gorgeous as possible. Real horses, a real camel and two real horses are a real interest to everybody who enjoys these efforts after realism. Appropriate verses from the Psalms are sung between each scene to music arranged and selected by Adolf Schmid from ancient Hebrew and Egyptian melodies.

Nothing, in short, has been left out but imagination, and for that quality Sir Herbert has very little use. The author has probably done all he was meant to do in arranging this spectacular drama, though the familiar lines in the Bible sound lonely in the midst of Mr. Parker's English.

Of the acting, Sir Herbert Tree makes a venerable figure as Jacob; George Relph is an excellent Joseph, and Miss Maxine Elliott does all those things ladies invariably do in melodrama to inspire one with their extreme wickedness. The company act with the vigour that is so necessary when action must cover an absence of meaning.

If the audience, on the night in question, were not demonstrative, it does not in the least prove they were not enjoying themselves. The people of London are seldom roused to boisterous enthusiasm, and the fact that they were assisting at a "religious" drama made their silence all the more impressive.

## MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

### FELLOWSHIP

He who lives for himself alone is pent within a narrow zone. Nor island dwelling place were worse Than his lone, one-man universe.

### HOLD ON

Have opinions and stand for them, day after day. With a zeal which antagonists quicken; If a hen is not very much "set" in her way, She never can hatch out a chicken.

### HIGH COST OF LIVING

Said the papa bird to the mama bird: "We must be saving, dear. For where'er we go we must build, you know. A new home every year."

### QUERY

Let's ask this of a baseball "fan" And get an answer if we can: Does a man who pitches curves all day Play ball in a straight forward way?

### AND FLEW AWAY

While clever inventors, everywhere, Are seeking to navigate the air, And make some sort of craft that they Can climb into and sail away, Two robins down by my arbor gate, Have been quite busy till, of late, When, what do you s'pose came out of the greens? Four brand-new, feathery flying-machines!

## POET RILEY SENDS CAR MEN BOOKS

INDIANAPOLIS—Al James and M. C. Whitcomb of Cincinnati, and David Riley of Seymour, Ind., conductors on the B. & O. Southwestern passenger trains Nos. 4 and 35, between Cincinnati and St. Louis, because of the significance of the surnames, have each received from James Whitcomb Riley a copy of his poem, "Out to Old Aunt Mary's," says the News.

Each book was accompanied by a personal letter. The two passenger runs are known to railroad men as the "poet's run." The three conductors have each been in the railroad service of the B. & O. Southwestern for more than 30 years.

## GROCERS DINNER PLANNED

To make ready for the dinner to be given to members of the Wholesale Grocers Association of New England, Nov. 3, 15 members of the New England Association of Manufacturers Representatives met at the Boston City Club last evening.

## AID FOR SCHOONER SUMMONED

Aid has been summoned from New London to save the Boston schooner Marcus L. Urann, stranded on Skiff's island, Muskeget channel, off Martha's Vineyard, but little hope for her is entertained. Twelve persons were rescued from the craft Monday afternoon.

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From New York  
\*LUSITANIA, Sept. 24, 1 a.m.  
\*MAURETANIA, Oct. 1, 1 a.m.  
\*Does not call at Queenstown  
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# Sulzer Charges Are Attacked

Governor's Defense Raises Question Whether Public Official Can Be Impeached for Acts Before He Took Office

## PRECEDENT TO BE SET

ALBANY, N. Y.—Can public officials be impeached for acts committed out of office?

This question was raised by the defense in the trial of Governor William Sulzer before the high court of impeachment today. Attorneys for the man who charges that Tammany Hall instigated the proceedings in the Assembly against him first failed in their contention that the court itself was not properly constituted; then on Monday they lost their second important point when the court, with but one dissenting vote, overruled their demand for dismissal of the impeachment as illegal; today they took up their final attack on the proceedings, declaring that the charges themselves are not impeachable, since in some cases they concern acts Governor Sulzer is alleged to have committed before he assumed the duties of office.

The far-reaching importance of the court's decision on this point was emphasized by D. Cady Herick in his opening argument for the defense. Declaring that on this point he was concerned not alone for Governor Sulzer's interests, but for "all executive officers who are subject to impeachment," Mr. Herick said:

"The precedent now to be set by you will not only control all future proceedings in this state, but will be vastly influential in controlling and directing similar proceedings in every state of the Union."

## What Defeat Would Mean

Defeat of this Sulzer contention would mean that the merits of the accusations must be revealed to the public, and that hereafter officeholders will be fully as responsible for their acts before assuming to the oath of office as afterward. Such a decision would read into the law of the state the mandate that hereafter every dollar received and expended by a candidate must be accounted for.

Arguments on this point consumed most of today's session. As soon as the decision is made the Sulzer forces will again be called on to plead. Up to the present his attorneys have succeeded in evading any direct answer to the charges. But tomorrow it is expected that the formal pleading through his lawyers will take place, followed by the taking of testimony.

Before opening his formal attack on the articles of impeachment, Mr. Herick admitted for the first time that Lieutenant-Governor Glynn is acting Governor. This made it practically impossible for the assembly further to impeach Governor Sulzer for alleged usurpation of the powers of the governorship.

## Legal Points Important

Mr. Herick's argument was listened to attentively not only by the court and representatives of the press, but by representatives of universities from several countries who wish to report to their institutions the important legal features of a case for whose points there is so little precedent.

Mr. Herick began by saying that he and his associates had no desire to shield Governor Sulzer, and continued:

"This is a government of laws and not of men. The Assembly, in preferring articles of impeachment, and the court for the trial of the impeachments so preferred, are both governed by the laws of the state, and the law of the state is that public officials can only be impeached for wilful and corrupt misconduct in office."

"While we are concerned for Mr. Sulzer, we are more concerned for the proper administration of the law. We are concerned for all executive officers who are subject to impeachment, for the precedent now to be set by you will not only control all future proceedings in this state, but will be vastly influential in controlling and directing similar proceedings in every state of the Union."

## Hamilton's Words Quoted

Mr. Herick then quoted at length from early decisions of the supreme court of the United States which, he said, upheld his contention.

"The power of impeachment is spoken of by Hamilton, as an 'awful' power, if it has no limits," he continued.

"It is respectfully submitted that this court should so interpret the law as to confine impeachable offenses to 'wilful and corrupt misconduct in public office' and not to extend it further than it has ever before been extended in this country or in England for more than 200 years, so as to include offenses committed by a private citizen before he became a public official."

"To so extend it is to make the impeaching power a truly 'awful' power. No statute of limitation will run against it. An upright and honest official may have an unfortunate past which may be known to corrupt and unscrupulous political leaders who place him in public office; and then with threats of exposure these leaders may endeavor to force him to abuse the power of his office, and failing in that cause him to be impeached, in form, for crimes and offenses committed out of office, but, in fact, for his refusal to commit crimes while in office."

"I cannot, I will not, believe that this great court will set a precedent that will extend the law beyond what is written, and place the honest public official, who may have erred, at the mercy of black-

mailers and scandal mongers, political or otherwise."

## Senator Brackett Replies

Following Mr. Herick's speech, Attorney Hinman read a brief, practically covering the same ground, on behalf of former Judge Vann of the court of appeals, who was unable to be present.

The reply of the impeachment managers was then made by former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga. His argument was a positive insistence that William Sulzer's acts as set forth in the article of impeachment were criminal in their character. He declared that it was for these crimes that the Governor's removal from office was demanded.

Attorneys for the defense lost their second important contention Monday when by a vote of 51 to 1 the members of the Legislature and the justices of the court of appeals overruled the motion to dismiss the proceedings on the ground that the Governor was unconstitutionally impeached because the Assembly was in extra session when the impeachment was brought.

Attorney Louis Marshall's argument in support of the contention that the impeachment be dismissed was answered by Judge Alton B. Parker and Attorney Edgar Truman Brackett for the managers. When he had concluded the court went into secret session. At the end of an hour it was announced that, with four senators and Judge Gray absent, Senator Gottfried H. Wende of Buffalo, Democrat, had been the only member of the court to vote for the defense on this question.

## Explains Reason for Vote

Senator Wende explained his vote in a brief argument in which he held that when the Assembly adjourned sine die some weeks before reconvening to bring the impeachment articles, "they foreclosed their right to act upon any question of impeachment when called together in extraordinary session."

Judge Cullen's opinion, given in secret session, was in effect that the provision of the constitution which limited the acts of the Legislature in extra session to such subjects as were recommended to it by the Governor should be given a reasonable construction. He upheld the contention of the presentation that the provision referred to the Legislature as a whole and not to the Assembly as an independent body.

"So construed," said Judge Cullen, "these subjects all relate to what the Legislature as a body can do and not to the power vested in one branch of the Legislature."

## Rights of the Assembly

"It is urged by counsel that the Assembly has the inherent right to meet at any time and present articles of impeachment. From that doctrine I dissent in toto. It is true that it is the Assembly that has the right given it by the constitution to impeach, but the Assembly does not consist of the individual members of its body except when they are assembled."

"The constitution gives the Assembly power to impeach. It was in regular session, I use regular session in the sense that it was regularly convened, in response to a call by the Governor. Now, having the power of impeachment, it could exercise that at any time unless we find another provision in the constitution which restricts it or forbids it. That provision is claimed to be found in the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution in which it is said: 'At extraordinary sessions, no subject shall be acted upon except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration.'"

"Does that apply to this power of impeachment?"

## Judge Gives Reasons

After giving his interpretation of the meaning the framers of the constitution intended to convey, Judge Cullen concluded:

"I think that when it was said that the Governor shall submit business for consideration to the Legislature, it was the Governor's business that was meant, not that of the Legislature, not of the Senate. But it gave the Assembly the right to impeach."

"I therefore am of the opinion that this right does not come within the limitation of the constitution. We must give a reasonable construction of it and, so construed, these subjects all relate to what the Legislature as a body can do and not to the power vested in one branch of the Legislature. I vote no."

Supreme Court Justice Cochrane in Troy Monday continued the hearing of the application of James Garrison, held in alleged contempt of the Assembly, for a writ of habeas corpus until today. Meantime, if a supreme court justice can be located in Albany, the case will be transferred to him.

## Many Watch Proceedings

While attorneys and newspaper men are working in the open at the trial, a small army of representatives of universities from all over the world is following the cases closely and preparing exhaustive reports for their institutions. These men are attracted here because of the few precedents which attorneys have to cite in cases of impeachment. Not since 1806 has there been an impeachment case in England, and only seven are on record in the United States. Many points in the Sulzer trial never were raised in previous cases, and one of the big problems the attorneys have had to face has been finding precedents on which to base their arguments.

While every point being raised by the defense is regarded as vital to the Governor's case, several of them are being gone into at length more for the purpose, it is said, of establishing a precedent.

## EARLY POLLING INDICATES LIGHT PRIMARY VOTE

(Continued from page one)

tions to be chosen in the primaries today. This is about 3000 more than there were last year.

Boston is one of the few cities where the voting began at 6 a. m. Early in the morning hours the 130,000 ballots were carried to the polling places. One of the election commissioners expressed the belief that not half of them would be needed but under the system of balloting they must all be ready for use.

Voting in Boston closes at 4 p. m. but returns may be received before this hour from some of the small towns where the polls are required to be open only two hours. Some of these communities end their balloting at 2 p. m. Several of the cities and some of the towns begin polling at noon.

## 40 Per Cent Out

But 40 per cent of the registered voters will cast their ballots in wards 20 and 24, Dorchester, according to indications this noon. In Neponset the voting, though light, is somewhat heavier. In the two Dorchester wards there are 17 candidates for representative.

Results from ward 8, precincts 3 and 6 indicate that about the same number of votes will be cast today as last year. In precinct 3 there had been cast at noon 102 ballots, 35 Republican and 67 Democrat. In precinct 6, 27 votes were for Democratic candidates and 26 Republican, a total of 53 ballots.

Though the voting in the Beacon Hill section of ward 11 was light this morning in the state primaries, indications pointed that Congressman Gardner would carry the ward for the Republican nomination over Colonel Benton, and that Mr. Long would secure a larger vote than Mr. Barry.

In precinct 11 of this ward up to 11 a. m. but 64 votes had been cast, compared with 120 at the same time last year. Forty-nine were Republican, 10 Democratic, and 5 Progressive.

Progressives showed a gain in precinct 2 this year, polling up to 11 a. m. 6 votes. The Republicans had secured 18, the Democrats 14, a total of 28 votes, compared with 35 last year.

Precinct 3 had 67 ballots at 11 a. m. 15 Democrat, 7 Progressive and 45 Republican. Precinct 4, Matthew Hale's precinct, had 94 ballots, 11 Progressive, 40 Democrat and 46 Republican. In precinct 6 40 votes had been cast, 10 Democrats and 30 Republican, no Progressive ballots being cast.

At 10 o'clock in precinct 5, ward 10, 20 votes were cast; last year, 25. There were 3 Progressives, 4 Democrats and 13 Republicans, all for Gardner. In precinct 3, ward 10, 66 ballots were cast; last year, 120. Republicans had 38, Progressives 1 and Democrats 27. Long is leading the Democrats and Gardner the Republicans.

In ward 10, precincts 1 and 2, the vote this morning was light, about as many citizens casting their ballots as at the same time last year. Up to 10 a. m. in precinct 1, 68 votes had been placed in the ballot box, 13 Republican and 55 Democrat, the Progressive party failing to poll a vote.

## Women Checkers

In precinct two, out of 47 votes cast up to 10 a. m., 27 were Democrat, 3 Progressive and 17 Republican. Two women were checking at the polls for the first time in history, for the Progressives. They were Mrs. Frank W. Paige, Marlboro street, and Mrs. Josephine A. Slat, Columbus avenue.

They said the reason why they were checking, for the Progressive party was because that party had asked them to do so. They said if the Republican or Democratic parties had asked them they probably would have accepted.

In precinct 9 of ward 10, Boston, up to 9 o'clock today 45 Republican votes had been cast and no Democratic votes. Like last year, the vote was light. In precinct 8, ward 10, 73 votes were cast, among which were no Democratic votes. In precinct 7, ward 10, 85 ballots were cast, which is said to be heavier than last year. The total Republican vote for this precinct last year was 396.

In wards 9, 11 and 12 the vote was said to be unusually light, an average of 30 ballots being cast in each precinct. In some places it was said only one half of last year's number will cast ballots. At 9:30 a. m. in ward 10, precinct 8, there were 30 ballots cast, composed of 24 Republicans, three Democrats and three Progressives. Last year there were 70. This precinct has its booth in the Rice training school on Appleton street. There was one woman checker, Mrs. Harriet Kennedy. She is a candidate for the ward committee in ward 10 on the Progressive ticket and is secretary of the Progressive Party Club.

In precinct 4, ward 10, there were 36 ballots cast, the same number as last year, composed of 18 Democrats, 16 Republicans and two Progressives. Workers for Congressman Gardner were active circulating his campaign literature in some of the precincts of ward 10.

## Contests Are Few

While there is but one gubernatorial contest there are other contests on the state tickets and for minor positions which are expected to help increase the vote. Politicians of all parties are watching the contest between Congressman Gardner and Colonel Benton for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and that between Richard H. Long of Framingham and Edward P. Barry of South

Boston for the Democratic nomination to the lieutenant-governorship.

Republicans have also to choose between Charles L. Burrill of Boston and Maurice Kane of Whitman for the nomination for state treasurer. Likewise, the Democrats have two candidates for the treasury nomination, Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston and Joseph L. P. St. Coeur of Cambridge.

There are about 4000 enrolled members of the Progressive party in the state, but as there are no important contests within the third party, its leaders do not count on a large vote today.

Under the law enrolled voters who attend the primaries will have to vote the ticket with which they are affiliated. One who is not enrolled may call for a ballot of any one of the three parties and in so doing formally enrolls himself with that party.

## Other Nominations

Besides the six positions on the state ticket, candidates are to be nominated today in 8 councillor, 40 senatorial and 240 representative districts. There are also to be chosen candidates for county commissioner and other county offices.

One of the keenest contests for councillor positions is that in the third, or Boston district, where the nomination is tantamount to an election. Councillor Edward D. Collins is opposed by former Alderman Frank O'Toole and Timothy J. Buckley.

The voting is expected to be close also in the fifth councillor district where Edward G. Frothingham of Haverhill is opposed by James H. Walker of Amesbury.

A contest of interest to Bostonians is that of Timothy W. Cusack against District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier for district attorney of Suffolk county.

Politicians generally expect a light vote today, partly because this is an "off" year, there being neither congressional elections, except the special one in the third district, nor a presidential election.

Last year the vote at the primaries for candidates for Governor was: Republican, Joseph Walker, 53,914; Everett C. Benton, 43,612; total, 96,526. Democratic, Eugene N. Foss, 63,018; Joseph C. Pelletier, 36,404. Total, 99,422.

Congressman Gardner concluded his campaign late yesterday with speeches from his automobile at Ipswich, Hamilton and Newburyport. At all points he was cordially received.

Colonel Benton expressed satisfaction with the outcome of his noon rally at Faneuil hall. He spent much of the latter part of yesterday receiving reports from his managers.

## BOSTON & MAINE ASKS FOR FUND OF \$30,852,000

(Continued from page one)

per day. The income of 1913 was not enough by \$139,291.18 for paying preferred dividends.

"We believe that the following are the principal causes of this condition:

"1. The increase in rate of wages for a single year ending June 30, 1911, was approximately \$2,000,000 for the same number of men, or 5 per cent on the capital stock. Since then the Boston & Maine railroad is paying at least \$3,000,000 more for the same labor than in 1910, or a 7 per cent dividend.

"2. The increase in hiring freight cars, the per diem rate changing on Jan. 1, 1913, from 30 and 35 cents to 45 cents. This would be equivalent to nearly \$1,000,000 a year more.

"3. Increase in the cost of handling traffic.

"4. Large increase in interest charge. "That the Boston & Maine railroad cannot go on without greatly increasing its net revenue is too clear for argument. The only question is whether the increased net revenue should come through reduction of expenses or whether it should come from higher rates.

"The aggregate cost of the Boston & Maine railroad and its leased lines is in excess of \$225,000,000. If we added the various elements which are properly considered in arriving at a fair present value this amount would be greatly increased, probably to not less than \$300,000,000.

"We have then here the spectacle of perhaps the most under-capitalized railroad in the country scarcely paying its fixed charges and operating expenses.

"We have seen that 6 per cent on a low valuation of the property of the Boston & Maine system would be \$13,500,000. Deducting rentals and interest, say \$7,000,000, we have \$6,500,000 to which the stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad are fairly entitled, or 15 per cent on its capital stock of approximately \$42,000,000; yet during the past year the Boston & Maine railroad earned a net available for dividends of less than \$50,000!

"We are now, however, confronted with a condition and not a theory, and the commissions doubtless desire to know what is the minimum amount of additional revenue needed to put the Boston & Maine railroad on a sound basis of transportation efficiency.

"The amounts of money needed the next two years for additions and betterments, are: Equipment 10,000 freight cars \$12,000,000, 100 locomotives \$1,400,000, 100 steel passenger cars \$1,200,000, improvements on account of safety \$7,582,000, improvements which will result in operating economies \$8,670,000, or a total of \$30,852,000.

"In so far as the prosperity of northern New England depends upon efficient railroad facilities that prosperity rests with your honorable commissions. And your honorable commissions, at the extent of \$5,000-

## A Multitude of New Things On Our Great White Floor

FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE

*Including New Fall Assortments of Bed Clothing, White Goods and Embroideries.*

Unusual briskness predominates on our Great White Floor, due, no doubt, to the assurance of the public that here are to be found all the new things—New stocks of fresh merchandise—just off the steamer from abroad, or from the best makers in America. Newness and completeness of assortments has been our one aim, and we are now ready.

## What's New in Embroideries

Our most complete assemblage of Embroideries contains many new things from the best manufacturers.

There are novelties in Flouncings (18, 27 and 45 in.), Allover and Galleons. The 18-inch Flouncings are especially adapted for the new 3-piece skirts. The 45-inch Flouncings come in elaborate patterns of our own designs on crepe and voile.

Especially new are Chiffon and Batiste Edges for dress trimmings and for collar and cuff sets.

## Fine Showing of New Fall White Goods

In White Goods we are showing our largest and most interesting collection ever. New things have been accorded a most royal welcome. Prominent among them are plain and fancy crepes, voiles, ratines, dotted Swiss muslins, piques, French and Persian lawns, batistes, organdies, dimities, longcloths, nainsooks and many other high class novelties.

Plain and brocaded crepes, ratines and voiles are very popular and will be in great demand this Fall.

## New Blankets, Comfortables and Bed Spreads

Women who appreciate beauty and serviceability in high grade Bed Clothing rely on our extensive stocks of these things for their exclusive supply. Many are the attractive things to be found here, made in the best mills of two continents.

**Imported Blankets**—Handsome, solid colors and plaids, 27.50 to 40.00 each.

**Down or Wool-Filled Comfortables**—Handsome embroidery on the highest grade of silk or satin in a variety of new colors—our own importation. 55.00 to 225.00 each.

**Imported Bed Spreads**—Finished to fit any size bed, with or without cut-out corners, light and medium weight, 3.00 to 15.00 each.

**Full Size Blankets**—Guaranteed all wool. A pair 6.00 to 35.00.

**Also a large variety of Spreads with embroidered edges, cut-out corners and bolster roll covers to match.**

**Plaid Blankets**—A beautiful collection. A pair 5.00 to 36.00.

**Army and Camping Blankets**—In large quantities at a good range of prices.

**Down Wool and Cotton Comfortables**—In the newest floral and Persian designs.

**Slumber Robes**—A large assortment of the latest styles.

## Jordan Marsh Company

000 is not only fair to the owners but is in the interests of the people served by this railroad. It is a crisis when half measures will not meet the situation.

If your commissions should not permit an adequate increase in rates the situation would remain critical. If by any chance such an increase as we ask should prove too much the remedy could be promptly and effectively applied.

"The money needed to put the Boston & Maine railroad in condition for safety and efficiency cannot be raised at present on any basis which would not place a heavy burden on the railroad in the future. The laws of the states in which it is incorporated forbid the selling of stock at less than par. Its present market value is about 60.

"Financing by short-term notes can be accomplished only at such high rates of interest as would place the railroad in an unfortunate position. Bonds cannot be sold upon the basis.

"The financing cannot be done by placing the Boston & Maine railroad in a position where its stock will sell at par. This can be done only by a material increase in rates.

"When earning power is reestablished and the stock sells at par or higher the financial problem is solved and the Boston & Maine railroad will become an efficient public servant. The remedy is in your hands."

The commissions were represented by the following members:

Interstate commerce, Charles A. Prouty, Maine, Elmer P. Spofford (chairman), Frank Keyser and John A. Jones.

New Hampshire, E. C. Niles (chairman), J. E. Benton and T. T. Worthen, Vermont, R. C. Bacon, Frank H. Pollard and William R. Warner.

Massachusetts, Frederick J. Magleod and George W. Anderson.

No one appeared for the Maine Central or for the New Haven. When Commissioner Prouty asked for representatives of the shippers, David O. Ives appeared for the Chamber of Commerce, Alton E. Briggs for the Fruit and Produce Exchange, A. G. Williams for the Boston Wholesale Grocers' Association and W. A. Clark for the retail coal dealers.

## THAW ARGUMENTS BEGUN

CONCORD, N. H.—Before Governor Felker today attorneys began arguments on the New York state requisition papers for Harry K. Thaw. Local counsel defended him, with William T. Jerome opposing.

## CITY COUNCIL LOBBY CHARGES ARE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Three members of the city council, Councilors Ballantyne, Attridge and McDonald, are to investigate charges of lobbying on the part of the Good Government Association officials made by Councilor Ernest E. Smith in connection with the extension of the building limits. The accusations came out in the course of a debate at the meeting of the city council Monday.

Councilor Smith, in connection with the building laws extension, offered an order calling on Secretary Bottomly of the Good Government Association to appear before the council and inform the body as to alleged lobbying. This order was defeated.

When the council met in executive session the order to accept the act authorizing the widening, extension and construction of Avery street was taken up and tabled. This act caused Councilor Smith, on returning to the council chamber, to offer an order to have the Avery street matter reported back at once.

While on the subject the councilor said that the action of the council in passing the \$498,000 order and deferring action on the Avery street widening carried out to the letter the recommendations of the finance commission.

The order was referred to the executive committee.

It was then that Councilor Watson's order for a committee to investigate the charges made by Councilor Smith was passed, Councilors Ballantyne, Attridge and McDonald being appointed on that committee.

The loan order providing \$100,000 for furnishing the new city hall annex was rejected without prejudice, as was also an order for the same purpose and to the same amount, but providing the money by a transfer.

The council passed to a second reading the loan orders appropriating \$25,000 for a playground in Mattapan and \$55,000 for a new bridge to Winthrop.

The loan orders sent in by the mayor providing \$75,000 for a new fire engine house in City square, Charlestown; \$114,000 for a municipal building in ward 12 and \$136,000 for a municipal building in

Roslindale were referred to the committee on finance.

The order providing \$9671 additional for the annex for extra fees, etc., was laid over until the finance commission had investigated and reported on the same. An order transferring \$300 from the reserve fund to be extended in marking historical places in Boston for the bankers' convention was also passed.

## WAKEFIELD TO SIGN CONTRACT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The municipal light commissioners will sign a contract tonight with a Boston firm for placing all wires in the square in underground conduits.

## LOBSTER LAW EVASION DISCUSSED

Evasion of the law by selling meat from short lobsters was discussed by the state fish and game commission Monday. A rigid campaign is under way.



V O G U E extends to you a cordial invitation to visit its

ANNUAL WINTER OPENING

To be held in the

Vogue Pattern Rooms 149 Tremont Street Boston Sept. 17th to Oct. 1st

The newest and most attractive models for the Winter will be displayed in crinoline. Since these models will not be published in Vogue or found elsewhere, this exhibition affords an unusual and exceedingly desirable opportunity of viewing early the exclusive French models of the season. In addition to these models there will also be shown in crinoline a few of the winter patterns included in the regular Pattern Service of Vogue.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## SEAMS FINISHED IN MANY WAYS

Practical directions for the needleworker

ON Thursday last the Monitor printed a lesson on stitches from a book issued by Dana Estes & Co. (Boston) on "Practical Sewing and Dressmaking," by Sara May Allington, intended to fit women for the business of dressmaking. The following paragraphs are from the same publication:

**Button-holes**—Button-holes should always be cut very evenly. They should be a little longer than the diameter of the button. It is a good plan to use button-hole scissors for cutting them. More than one thickness of goods should be used and it should be firmly basted together. If the material frays easily, it is a good plan to stitch around the button-hole before it is cut. Button-holes should always be stayed before they are worked. One way is to overcast the button-hole. Another is to form stitches about the button-hole. Put the needle through from the under side, a few threads from the inside end of the button-hole. Draw it through. Put it through again at the outside end of the button-hole very near the end and so the long stitch thus formed will lie close along the side of the button-hole. Repeat this a second time. This will form a bar of stitches about the button-hole. When it is worked, begin at the right end and work towards the left. To make the button-hole stitch, put the needle up through the goods a few threads from the inner end of the button-hole. Before pulling it through, take hold of the thread near the needle, throw it over the needle and pull through. Repeat this for each stitch until you have been around the button-hole. The beauty of the button-hole is to have the stitches all one length and perfectly even.

To Work Button-holes on Lace—Place a piece of thin goods underneath where the button-hole is to be worked. Baste into place. Cut the button-hole through the lace and goods. After it has been worked, cut away the goods so that it will not show.

**Eyeclets**—Are small round holes punched in the goods with a stiletto and worked around over and over. They are used largely on shirtwaists, where one wishes to put buttons through the goods so they can be easily removed.

**Loops**—Take three or four stitches about 1/4 of an inch long on top of each other. Button-hole-stitch them all together, covering the entire length. This makes a strong loop which is used to take the place of the metal eye where the metal would show.

**Finishing Seams**—The plain seam is simply stitched up and pressed open, after each side has been thoroughly overcast.

**Double Stitch Seam**—Is stitched the same as the plain seam. Instead of pressing it open, press it all one way and stitch on the outside about 1/4 of an inch from the first stitching.

**French Seam**—Stitch the seam on the right side. Trim off close to the stitching. Turn and stitch on the wrong side. The last stitching should come just where the seam in the garment should be.

**Strap Seam**—Make a bias band of the goods, turning in each edge. The band should be on a true bias. Stitch the seam up on the right side, press open and place the bias over it. Baste carefully and stitch very near each edge. This is used on coats, coat suits and skirts. It makes a very neat trimming. The bias band may be used any desired width.

**Raw Lapped Seam**—Place one edge of the goods flat on the other and stitch very near each raw edge. This is good for very heavy wool goods.

**Cord Seam**—Cover a small cord with the goods. Turn in one side of the seam and baste the cord along the seam. Lay flat on the other side of the seam and

stitch on the right side very near the cord.

**Fell Seam**—Stitch the seam as for a plain seam. Turn both edges one way. Trim off the under edge quite narrow. Turn in the raw edge of the one not trimmed and stitch down flat, stitching as near the edge as possible.

**Bias Bands**—To cut bias bands, fold the corner of the goods up so that the two straight edges of the triangle are the same length. Make a crease. Measure off the width the bands are to be and draw lines with a yardstick and tailor's chalk. Mark off as many bands as needed before cutting. Cut on the marks carefully, as the least change will throw the bands off the true bias. Bias bands of thin material, like silk, should be made over crinoline before being used.

**Milliners' Fold**—This is used as a trimming. Make a bias band. Turn down one edge about half the width of the band. Turn down the other about one quarter of an inch. Turn the narrow edge halfway up on the broad edge and blind stitch.

**Girdles**—A girdle should always be made on linen canvas. It may be cut by a pattern to fit, or cut on a true bias and stretched to the figure. The goods may be put on full, plain or in even folds, just as the style demands. The girdle should be boned to hold up stiff and smooth.

**Shirring**—Shirring may be done in two ways: Plain shirring: Run the thread through the goods with very small and even stitches. Push the goods up on the thread until it is the desired fullness. Be careful not to get it too full or it will lose its beauty. Put in as many threads as you wish, at an equal distance apart. Put all the threads in before shoving the goods up, and keep the fullness the same on each thread. Tuck shirring: Instead of just running the thread in, as in plain shirring, take up a tuck each time about one eighth of an inch wide. Shove up on the thread the same as in plain shirring. Make as many tucks as desired, equally distant from each other.

## MEAT COOKED WITHOUT WATER

Dry cookery has many advantages

AT first thought, it seems incredible that a piece of raw meat can be enclosed in an airtight receptacle without a drop of water, and that after being heated for a certain time it will come forth not only moist and tender, but accompanied by a pint or so of rich broth. Yet, if we stop to think about it, most of us have at some time made beef tea by this very method.

There are several things to be said in favor of dry cookery, writes Winnifred Fales in the Ladies World. In the first place, it economizes labor, no attention being required during the operation other than to replenish the water beneath the cooking vessel should it become necessary. It also effects a saving in the cost of materials, since the tougher cuts of the meat, and heavy fowls whose price per pound is less and proportion of meat to waste greater than that of chickens, can be reduced to delicious toothsome by this method. Then only simmering heat is required, so that the cost of fuel is materially reduced, especially where gas is used; and, finally, the long, slow cooking, combined with the retention of many valuable elements which ordinarily escape in the form of steam, proves the flavor.

Meat, poultry and all kinds of fish can be dry cooked. In order that the least possible time may be consumed, the substance should be divided into several pieces, so that the heat may penetrate it

## LEARNING FROM A RESTAURANT

Economic exactness in food preparation

IN the kitchen of certain large restaurants the bread is cut by machinery, so that the mistake is not made of giving thicker slices than are necessary. The meats are sliced in the same fashion. Then the chef gets to work. If it is a stew that he is making, he takes just the amount of meat and finely peeled potatoes that his recipe book designates; he puts in the exact amount of salt, of onions, of other spices that the cook book orders, says the New York Press. And when he has finished the stew and it is all in a brimming pot, each dish is weighed as it is ladled upon a platter to see that it does not weigh an ounce more or less than it should.

If he is making a pudding he uses, if rice is required, the exact number of ounces, the exact quantity of vanilla, etc., that experimentation has proved to be absolutely satisfying. It is so with every dish; only by exact knowledge can the success of the project be maintained.

Other labor-saving devices, and also cost-saving devices, in the kitchens are a plate cleaner, steamer and dryer that needs only one man to manipulate it; a device that washes milk bottles by means of a brush that revolves 1200 times a minute, and which then steams the bottle. And there is a patent bottle-filler that prevents the wasting of a single drop.

Altogether, it is a lesson from which the housewife can well learn an example

of care in trifles and close observation. As a specific example may be cited the case of butter cakes, which are a standard with these restaurants. Formerly buttermilk was used, and in order to have the cakes uniform the milk had to be the same, and it was found that the acid in buttermilk sometimes varied. As a result of experiment, the company now uses sweet milk which is artificially soured.

Take one of the slack days in a large restaurant at Thirty-second street, in Sixth avenue. There were 2640 orders of butter cakes, with three cakes to an order, or 7920 cakes. There were 640 orders of wheat cakes, with three cakes to an order, or 1920 cakes. Altogether 9840 cakes. More than two thirds of the customers ordered them. That was a slack day. On a busy day, and especially during the winter, the consumption is three times as great.

"If a housewife were to order her food carefully, and weigh the ingredients before she prepared them with exactness, she would reduce her expenses considerably," said one of the restaurant managers. "When she orders for guests she guesses, and frequently has some left over. Of course she can use left-overs; but, as a general rule, she doesn't know how to get the best results."

"She ought to keep records to show just how much food is eaten, and she ought to record with exactitude every ingredient that goes into a dish. She will soon be able to find how she can get the best results, and yet reduce the cost of her table."

## LINEN ADORNED WITH MONOGRAMS

Chinese linens for luncheon sets are steadily gaining as favorites just now, and the heavy embroidery on the grass linen is most attractive. Inexpensive sets of the blue and white Japanese toweling are artistic with a service of the quaint blue and white Canton ware.

Huge bath towels of corrugated terry cloth, scooped in delft blue with a three-inch square monogram in the same color, are beautiful, and will trim your bath rack.

Little guest towels of striped damask offer an unlimited field for the embroiderer. They are charming when marked with three letters in cross stitch. Each letter of old blue is broken by a tiny nosegay of pink rosebuds and green leaves. A coronet of the same design and coloring over the three letters adds to the quaint charm.

Sheets are traditionally best of linen, but from a practical side the present-day lady of the house leans toward a fine imported muslin as less prone to muss and also as less uncomfortable to a child.

Hand scalloped sheets with a three-inch monogram are most effective, but those that are hemstitched are quite as popular. The pillow cases must be scalloped or hemstitched and monogrammed to match the sheet. The linen cases, however, are preferable, even though the sheets be muslin.—Philadelphia Times.

## MOTORING HATS

Suede leather hats are shown in becoming styles for the motorist. They are by far the most sensible hats for motoring that have yet been designed, says the New York Times. They fold as compactly and conveniently as silk hats and do not wrinkle so easily. They can be made in dust-proof colors, and so are durable and easily cared for. They are generally trimmed with stitched bands and flat stitched bows of silk in a harmonizing shade. One hat, of gray suede, is trimmed with dull blue silk. Another, of tan, is trimmed with brown.

## WAISTCOAT FOR AUTUMN WEAR

Pretty with or without a belt



## TRIED RECIPES

### STEWED LIMA BEANS

IF WE can easily afford the green lima beans in the pods, then we will do well to have at least a peck, as they should be the main dish for Saturday's dinner and Monday's breakfast, with possibly a few left to mingle with green or canned corn for succotash.

If the green or lima beans are not available at a price which justifies the use of a good quantity, then we will take the dried ones, which are far more economical and also very fine, if well cooked. They should be soaked over night or several hours, then boil till tender, using a piece of pork or not, as desired. Put in a pinch of soda while cooking; season with salt, butter and milk or cream.

### PICKLED BLUEFISH

Put the fish on the drainer or sheet in the kettle, add one tablespoonful of salt for each quart of water and enough boiling water to cover the fish; cook slowly until the meat separates from the bone, 3 minutes or less. Drain and let cool. Cut the flesh in pieces. To half the water in which the fish was cooked add mixed pickling spice, a tablespoonful to a quart and simmer half an hour or more. Add as much vinegar as liquor, and heat and pour over the fish, taking care that the liquor covers the contents. The pickle will be ready for use in one or two days, and will keep in a cool place about 10 days.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### SWEETBREAD CUTLETS

Wash, parboil and simmer 20 minutes one pair sweetbreads, adding a slice of onion, one of lemon and a bay leaf with one teaspoon salt. Drain well and when cool cut in large slices. Make a sauce with four tablespoonfuls butter, six tablespoonfuls flour and one cup milk, seasoned with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Cool this also, and then put two slices of meat together with sauce, coating it well. Bread and fry like croquettes and serve with green peas or a creole sauce.

Creole sauce—Cut in pieces one small onion and two or three green peppers, having first removed the seeds, and fry slowly in butter. When tender add several tomatoes, cut in pieces, and cook 10 minutes longer. Season well and serve very hot.

### CHICKEN SPANISH

Cook two large onions and three peppers in plenty grease. Add one large cup flour and cook until nearly dry. Then add one quart canned corn, one can tomatoes, one teaspoon chili pepper, a little salt, and mix thoroughly. Cover the bottom of a large pan with half of mixture and put in one good sized chicken that has been cut up and cooked till tender. Cover with rest of mixture and bake 30 minutes. Serve hot.

### BAKED VEAL CUTLETS

One cutlet for each person, one onion, one teaspoon minced green pepper or minced sweet pepper, one tablespoon minced parsley, half a teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon paprika and a speck of cayenne pepper. Stew and strain tomatoes. Bone and trim cutlets. Butter a baking dish and cover with thin sliced onions. Put in meat and pour sauce over it. Bake 30 minutes.—San Francisco Call.

## HOSIERY HINT

A tablespoonful of black pepper will prevent the color from "running" in black or dark-colored hosiery, calicoes or cambrics, and also prevent the dye from staining the skin.—Los Angeles Express.

## PRACTICAL HAT

A small black hat, with its brim dotted with tiny bows of old blue velvet ribbon, is very chic and at the same time practical. Often such hats are held by brides of black velvet.—Indianapolis News

## GIVE THE BOOKS PLENTY OF ROOM

SOMETIMES I see beautiful books packed so tightly in bookcases that they make me think of sardines in a tin. Let me give the book rules I learned at the library school, says a Good Housekeeping contributor. Always have your books loose enough to allow you to put your thumb and forefinger about any book. Better have the books too loose than too tight. In removing books from the shelf never tilt the book and pull it out by the top. In time this method will pull the book off. When the books are loose you can grasp the book about the middle of the back with your thumb and finger and draw it out. This method will preserve the binding and save much wear on the book.

## USING DYE POT WILL SAVE MONEY

If you have any good but soiled white blouses of which you have become tired, why not dye them to match some skirt for which you need a separate waist?

To make the coloring a success, rip all close plaits or trimmings so the liquid may penetrate into the folds and creases, says the Philadelphia Press.

Do not attempt to dye a soiled or dusty article. Wash it first in the usual way, then rinse thoroughly and allow it to get three parts dry before dipping into the dye. Pour boiling water on the dye and stir thoroughly before placing the article in the liquid. When you lift the article out of the dye rinse thoroughly in clean cold water and hang out dripping wet in the open air. Do not wring it, whatever you do, and be very careful in hanging up the article so that the clothes-line will not leave any mark on it.

## GLANCE AT THE AUTUMN STYLES

Change in outlines of the silhouette

PERHAPS the most interesting thing about the first autumn styles is the change they make in the outlines of the silhouette.

Whether one will or no, there is to be a relaxation of the tightened body, not as is generally thought, however, by taking off the corset entirely, or that the shape of it will be greatly changed, for it will not.

This change starts in the corset, but has been caused by the new styles of dress, which, artistically draped and loosely fitting, call for an easier and more supple corset, else the dress looks a size too large. So the boning has been skillfully changed—modified in some places, taken out in others. These new fashions

make a woman once more look charmingly feminine.

There are as yet no protruding parts on the dress, no bell-shaped skirts nor enlarging sleeves. The figure is perhaps more nearly natural than it had ever been, the waist is large, the shoulder a natural size and unaccentuated and the skirt is made of a straight piece of cloth. The slight deviation in the silhouette lines is the Persian tunic, which, plaited and often wired a bit in the ultra models, stand jauntily out from the figure. The various ruffs about the décolleté neck break the line from neck to shoulder through the center; the kimono rolled revers on the coats have the same effect. The drapery is so modified that it serves more to fit the material over the figure than as decoration.

For autumn tailored suits there are some new weaves; mixtures of cashmere and Australian wools somewhat on the order of velours de laine or rep weaves. They are under various resembling names, such as peau de peche, peau de loutre, etc., and they often come in bright colors. Duvetine, which appeared this summer, will also be fashionable for the garments that need a thick yet lightweight woolen material. Wool crepes and silk crepes will make lovely dresses to wear under the fur coats. Jacquard weaves and damask designs with faille backgrounds have already been used in making up the first autumn model gowns.

Plaid is promised to reappear in the new fashions.—These plaids are beautiful dark, rich colorings and are worn in combination three piece suits with plain wool coats; they will also be used for trimmings and outer coats.

Some of the vests used in the autumn tailored suits are of plush, some are of the beautiful printed silks of faille weave. Printed velvets are also seen on one or two of the earlier tailored models, and the vest itself, when made very long, is often crossed by a satin sash at the most becoming depth to each particular figure.

As to coat lengths of tailored suits, the longer ones seem to be the most stylish, but a woman who looks better in a shorter coat will reserve the new and fashionable details of a coat, modifying them enough to change the length to a becoming one if necessary.

Many skirts have a drapery that is made by "hitching" up the material, as in one new Paris model where the skirt is deliberately hitched up in the back to the waist line, which gives it a draping that is at once pretty and original.

It is the same way about sleeves. While the drop shoulder looks well on most persons, there are some figures where it has the air of a badly-fitting dress or coat. The same thing may be said of short and long sleeves.

The "round-about-the-figure" girdle will be more fashionable for autumn; new ways of placing it are constantly being found, and it has already supplanted the belt, even on the tailored suits.

The autumn wraps that have been brought out by the American tailors add manufacturers are vague in shape and often made of one or two pieces of material only. They drape in soft folds over the gowns and are made of heavy velvety weaves that look like a glorified corduroy, and are often heavily fur-trimmed about the neck and cuffs.

## APPLE JELLY

For apple jelly, select sound, red, fine flavored apples, not too ripe, wash, wipe and core. Place in a granite kettle, cover with water and let cook slowly until the apples look red. Pour into a muslin bag and drain; return juice to a clean kettle and boil for one half hour, then skim. Now measure and to every pint of juice allow a pound of sugar; boil quickly for 10 minutes.—Washington Herald.

## POCKETS AGAIN

Pockets are again to be used, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. On the autumnal tailor made the favorite form is that of a round pouch, which is usually equipped with a buttoned-down flap. They are allowed three to a coat, and sometimes there is also a pocket in front of the skirt.

## LIKE A PETTICOAT

Often in refixing the hem of the ready-made habit I find that there is an amount of cloth left to be cut from the bottom of the skirt, writes a contributor to the Chicago Inter Ocean. I finish the hem, take the part to be cut off and trim it within an inch of the stitching. Then I edge this inch with narrow lace. If the hem flares up it looks like a petticoat.

## TO FLATTEN RUG

Rugs often become turned up at the edges. To improve the appearance, fold an old towel or piece of cloth and ring out of water and lay along edge of rug and then take a flatiron (not hot) and press until cloth is dry, when the edge will be straight and flat as when new.—Los Angeles Express.



# Handsome Art Museum for Kansas City

Representative Place of Middle West Fast Developing from an Ugly Cattle and Grain Town to One of Handsomest of Cities NOW A MUSIC CENTER

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—To associate Kansas City with art or any notable artistic achievement is to most persons an anomaly, for in the impressions of the public this city is concerned exclusively with big crops of wheat and corn and markets of cattle and hogs and sheep, with congested freight yards and overcrowded passenger stations, with the one all-absorbing subject of business, to the exclusion of all else. Yet Kansas City in later years has found time to occupy itself with a more esthetic atmosphere.

The first sign of art development of the city came in its parks and boulevards and it is believed they had great effect in creating the city art spirit. Hardly 15 years ago Kansas City was without anything that could be termed a park, and a boulevard was merely a name so far as any existing in the city itself was concerned. It was then that the people began to consider the coordinated system of parks and boulevards, now held to be the most complete and comprehensive in any American city of from one half million to a million inhabitants. More than 50 miles of boulevards and parkways have been constructed within the city, and the 18 parks have an area exceeding 2000 acres. To accomplish this, more than ten million dollars was expended, and large areas covered by inferior houses and in some cases approaching slum conditions were cleared and turned into shaded lawns and parkways.

James Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States, said after a visit to the largest park in Kansas City: "I have never seen a city park in this country that equalled it, and it certainly is unrivaled among the cities of the world, so far as my travels have extended. Its strongest appeal to me is its magnificent reaches of wild grass and cool forest. You have developed a site of natural charm into a beautiful city."

Within a few years following the building of the first boulevards and parks, beauty came to be accepted as a necessary civic asset in Kansas City, and it has taken a permanent and emphatic part in every utility, whether street or bridge, business house or residence. The definite development of Kansas City's art sense followed very closely upon the beginning of the city's material beautification. Twenty years ago Kansas City had nothing that could be termed a public art collection. Today it has a flourishing fine arts institute, a valuable collection of paintings that belongs to the people, and a number of private collections of unquestioned worth.

Then came the idea of a permanent art museum, and a number of owners have expressed their intention of giving their collections, in whole or in part, to the city as soon as a proper building is erected. Citizens were given an opportunity to vote for a bond issue to raise funds for this purpose, but unfortunately the question became involved with that of other proposals in the same election, and was lost.

Following a defeat of the art museum at the polls, and to the surprise of the officers of the Fine Arts Institute, Mrs. Mary Atkins made a bequest of \$300,000 to be used in the building of an art gallery. Her husband had made most of his money through the increase in value of Kansas City real estate, and the bequest was Mrs. Atkins' expression of her appreciation of what the city had brought to her. Her will proposed that the museum be built in a public park, according to the discretion of the board of trustees she named.

The Atkins museum is to be located in one of the city parks, and at present the plans are to have it very near the business district, so that it may be easily accessible to all classes. The new Union station now under construction, faces on a plaza some 400 feet wide, which connects with Penn valley, a park of more than 100 acres. This ground is centrally located so far as the population is concerned, and is less than five minutes from the active business center of the city. It is now proposed to locate the museum on a knoll immediately across from the station plaza where the two

buildings, quite harmonious in their classic lines, will face each other. This would give the art museum not only a location convenient for most of the people, but it would also have the advantage of being surrounded by lawns, shrubs, and forest trees. Another site is within

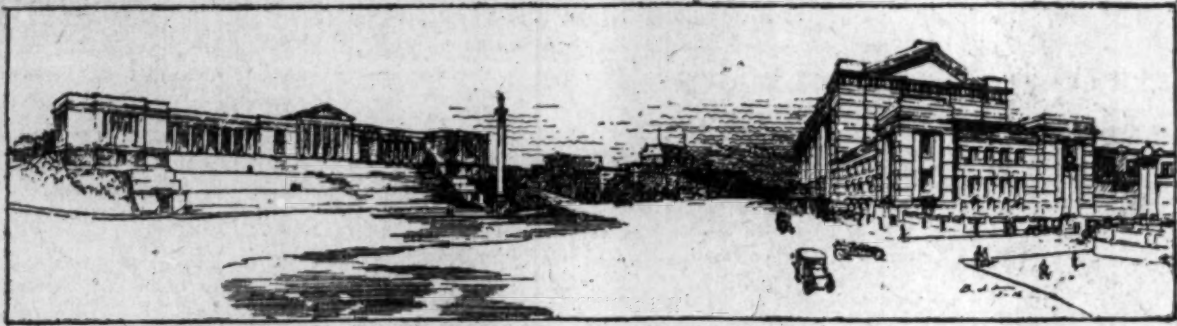
rejection of Otley Cranston and Louis Collier-Cranston, both principals in the Savage English Opera Company of other years. The Grand Opera Society produces from two to three standard operas each season, with principals, orchestra and chorus trained in Kansas City. Its

opportunity for developing musical interest in the community can readily be seen. Last season the society produced "Pagliacci," "Cavalleria" and "Faust." In Gounod's opera two casts were used. The rehearsals are held in the Conservatory of Music under the direction of

the instructors, and the operas themselves have proven emphatically successful with few concessions asked of the audiences.

Many persons venture to say that Kansas City's art development is a direct result of the building of its parks and boulevards. In the preliminary work of the boulevard system the designers were allowed the widest art latitude, and it is more than possible that this development has had and is having its effect on the esthetic taste of the community. With the building of the art institute, this standard will be greatly increased, particularly if the management continues in its policy to make all art democratic.

## SQUARE IN HEART OF TYPICAL AMERICAN CITY



(Drawing by Jarvis Hunt, architect)

Proposed location of new art museum at Kansas City in park opposite the Union passenger station

a proposed civic center, also in the vicinity of the new Union station.

The museum building will be designed so that it may be one unit of a large structure or group. Gifts have already been offered to add a museum relating to the history of Kansas City and the West. "We want to learn exactly what the people of Kansas City desire in the question of the location of the new museum," said Samuel W. Moore, president of the Fine Arts Institute. "Some of our people seem to think that its location in the center of a great park several miles from the business district of the city would be advisable, saying that it would draw more visitors than if placed in the business district. Boston has its art museum at a point easily reached, and it might be said, in the business district. In St. Louis the art institute is now located in Forest park, and is said to attract more visitors than when it was down town. In Chicago the art museum is on the lake front, while Buffalo's beautiful gallery is in a great public garden. We wish we were certain which would be the better location—which would result in the firmer influence. Whichever is selected must be permanent, for the Atkins building which will cost at least \$300,000 is to be only the first unit of an imposing group that will be completed in the Kansas City of the future."

In the discussion following the Atkins bequest, it has been found that a number of private art collections of real worth now exist in Kansas City, and many of these will eventually find their way to the public museum. In a loan exhibit to the Fine Arts Institute, 150 paintings were shown, some of them by Anton, Mauve, Julien Dupre, Rosa Bonheur, Gabriel Max, Gilbert Stuart, and others of equal importance. In one collection alone, that of William R. Nelson, owner and editor of the Kansas City Star, were works by Monet, Pissarro, Daubigny, Corot, Helleu, Ribera, Hobbema, Jan Steen, Teniers, Maes, Lely, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Lawrence, Constable, Rosa Bonheur, Benjamin West and George Meiss.

Mr. Nelson has given to Kansas City a splendid collection of 63 copies of old masters. These paintings hang in the public library. There are copies of the master paintings of Raphael, Holbein, Botticelli, Titian, Hals, Rubens, Velasquez, Murillo and Rembrandt. They were carefully selected by him with the assistance of artists and connoisseurs as the best existing copies to be found in all Europe. Some of them are more than a century old. A number of them were shown by the Netherlands government at the centennial exhibition of 1876. William M. Chase painted the large copy of Velasquez's "Maid of Honor," as well as that of "The Tapestry Weavers."

While Kansas City has been developing artistically in this direction, it has grown with quite as great vigor in the realm of music. Where there was one public musical event in years ago, there are now five or even more, and where many of the ventures of other years meant almost certain financial loss to the promoters, and often to the artists, today almost all of the concerts are given before crowded houses. The most important musical organization in the city is the Symphony Association, with an orchestra of 60, which gives concerts throughout the winter season. The tickets for the Symphony concerts are usually sold by the season far ahead, and it is rare that there is an unsold seat. This organization is now planning to place the orchestra on a firmer basis by establishing something in the nature of an endowment.

A unique development in the musical work of Kansas City is the Grand Opera Society. For three years this organization has been trained under the di-

## SAN DIEGO, CAL., ARTISTS ACTIVE

Academicians and Coterie of Younger Workers Are Busy in Their Calling With Studies, Specialties and Commissions

### LOAN EXHIBIT HELD

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The art situation in San Diego at the present time is somewhat in a shifting stage, owing largely to the great changes taking place in all lines of activity in the city, for San Diego has doubled in population in the last three years and is now a city of 80,000 people, according to data available.

The first united exhibition of artists' and sculptors' work here was held from May 1 to May 10, this year. George W. Marston gave the use of a room on the fourth floor of his department store for this purpose. It is hoped to hold these exhibitions annually. This year's exhibition was under the supervision of H. Keith, with the active cooperation of Miss Alice Klauber. Mr. Keith has spent six years in Europe, having visited all the important art galleries in England and on the continent. Miss Klauber is an artist, and has studied abroad.

To add to the interest and size of the exhibition, some old paintings and interesting pictures of more recent date were loaned by citizens of San Diego. The local artists exhibiting were Mr. Anderson, H. C. Best, Maurice Braun, Oliver Chaffee, Charles A. Fries, A. M. Farnham, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Alice Klauber, Miss Amy Klauber, Mrs. A. A. Paton, William H. C. Pierce, W. E. Silsby, Aime Titus,

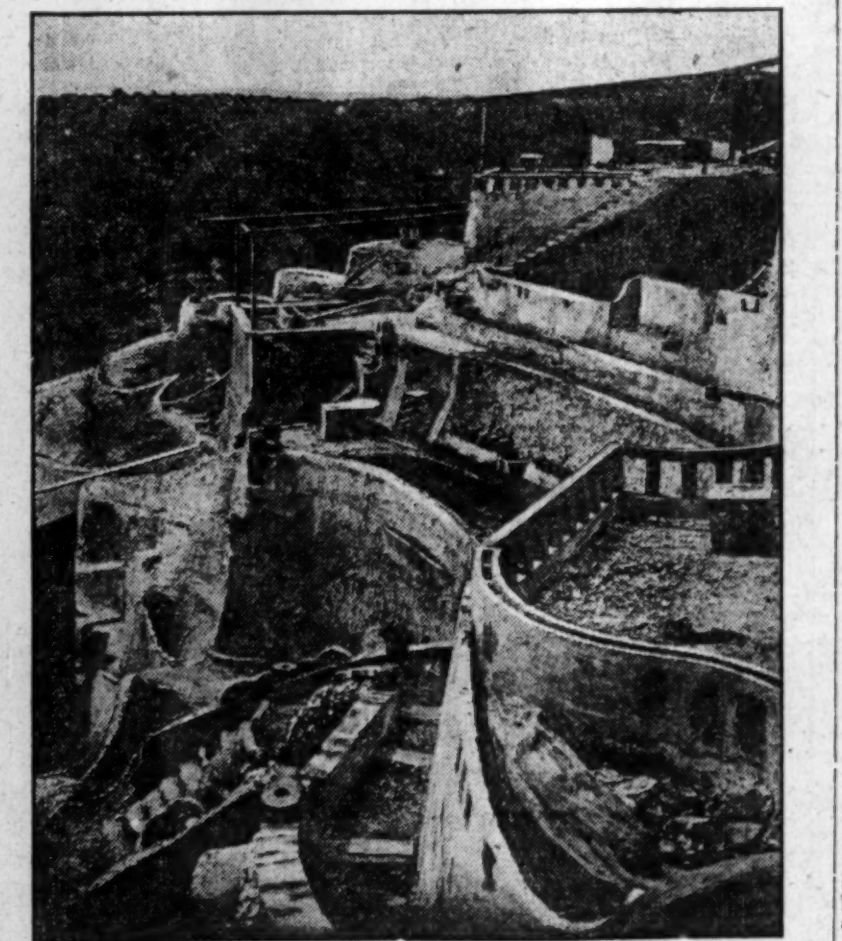
varieties of the phyllo-cactus in 20 different subjects. The phyllo-cactus, which has gorgeous flowers in many colors and shades, is not native in this region. The plants from which Mr. Pierce's paintings were made grew from cuttings an inch or so long, imported by George Hitchcock, formerly of San Diego. Mr. Pierce formerly painted in both oil and water color,



(Bas-relief by Allen Hutchinson) HAWAIIAN TYPE

but now confines himself to water color. Miss Mary Belle Williams has her studio in the charming Mission Hills district of San Diego, overlooking Mission valley. Miss Williams paints in both oil and water color and in a variety of subjects, but specializes in portraits, including ivory miniatures. She has a distinguished collection of landscapes, portraits and flower subjects. W. E.

## PLASTIC ART APPLIED TO LANDSCAPE



Apex of a Mission valley canyon decorated by Felix Peano

Miss Edith White and Miss Mary Belle Williams. Those exhibiting works in sculpture were Allen Hutchinson, C. C. Cristadoro and Miss Snelton.

Among the loans, two paintings were conspicuous. A "Madonna and Child," loaned the exhibition, is thought to be one of Murillo's pictures by its custodians, who claim its history is plainly traceable from Spain to San Diego. An old and beautiful painting after the style of the old masters, whose history is lost as far as the owner can discover, except that it was bought in Europe many years ago by ancestral members of her family, was loaned to the exhibition by Mrs. Emma R. Sheldon, long a resident of San Diego.

### Special Works Shown

Mrs. A. A. Paton's two paintings of still life at the exhibition displayed talent in this line. Aime Titus, a native San Diegoan artist, is at present studying in New York, where he is vice-president of the Art Students League.

William H. C. Pierce has a collection of originals in water color of 20 different

Silsby says "Old Town," with its quaint old adobe houses, its ruins, its bay, headlands and hills, is the artist's "mecca," and he has returned to it after an absence from San Diego of six years. There are still eight families of the "Mission Indians" living in Old Town, and these are availed of by artists for models. Mr. Silsby works in different lines of art, but specializes in mural painting. He has work in the federal building in Chicago, and is now engaged on a piece for the public library in the same city.

### Local Effects Caught

Miss Edith White is noted as a California painter of flowers. Miss White was formerly of Pasadena, where her studio was one of the show places of the city, but has been in San Diego 10 years. Her specialty is the painting of roses. Charles A. Fries has made a long study of San Diego county and gets some remarkably fine landscape effects, especially of the hills in the summer months. He is one of the most prolific of San Diego's artists and his distinctive coloring has many admirers. He has exhibited

in many of the eastern cities. Last year at Philadelphia he exhibited his canvases entitled "Too Late."

A. M. Farnham is an eastern artist, though he has been in San Diego a long time. He studied at the royal academies in Munich and Vienna, afterward painting in England and Holland, as well as in the East and West of the United States. He has been represented at the Boston Art Club, National Academy, American Art Association and other exhibitions. An art critic in speaking of Mr. Farnham's work says: "His style is naturalistic, as relates to truth of illustration, but ideal and intellectual in motive. Purity of color and breadth in the treatment of masses, with worthy simplicity and entire absence of affectation, may be named as among the technical qualities of Mr. Farnham's work."

Maurice Braun is one of the later additions to the colony of artists here. He received his training at the National Academy in New York and is now director of the Art Academy in San Diego. Mr. Braun has visited several of the European art centers and has been an exhibitor in many cities of the eastern states, the middle West and on the Pacific coast. One of his paintings, exhibited at the Art Institute in Chicago, and subsequently in Toledo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, was reproduced in the catalog. This picture was entitled "The Hill Top" and represents a typical California hill crowned with an expanse of cumulus clouds. Mr. Braun's style is decorative and has the luminous quality of the impressionists.

Flora Reproduced  
Albert R. Valentien is a flower painter, and has been working the last four years on an extensive order for Miss Scripps of La Jolla, a suburb of San Diego, painting the California flora in its very great variety. It is said Mr. Valentien will have produced, when this work is finished, one of the most beautiful specimens of work of its kind in America. There will be 1000 sheets showing these native flowers, each sheet 14x20 inches. These will be bound in 20 volumes, with 50 sheets in each volume. Mr. Valentien is also a landscape painter. One of his landscapes was exhibited by him in the Salon in Paris in the year 1900. Mrs. Valentien also exhibited in the Paris salon of the same year a bronze bas-relief in sculpture. Mrs. Valentien devotes her time mostly to sculpture, but also does arts and crafts work. These two artists will be easily recognized by their former work for many years with the famous Rookwood pottery, Cincinnati. Many of the effects have been developed by them.

A picture, entitled "Ramona," was painted in San Diego by H. C. Best, who is also known as the Yosemite artist, since he has a studio in the noted Yosemite valley. He has spent his summers there for the last 11 years, portraying the wonderful effects of atmosphere which abound in that region. Mr. Best spends his winters in San Diego and one winter was devoted to depicting his ideal of Helen Hunt Jackson's character, Ramona, in her romantic story of the same name. The beautiful coloring which Mr. Best gets into his paintings is a large factor in determining the estimate placed upon them by the public. This painting was on exhibition for six months at "Ramona's marriage place," as the old Estadillo house (restored), now a museum in Old Town, is called. Mr. Best's picture of "Ramona" was purchased by H. C. House, a wealthy tourist from Houston, Tex.

Sculptural Energy Shown  
Nestled in a sheltered spot part way up the eastern slope of Point Loma, which raises its sheltering crest 400 feet above sea level, between the ocean and San Diego bay, C. C. Cristadoro, sculptor, has his workshop.

A conspicuous work done in San Diego by Mr. Cristadoro is two groups of figures over the boxes in the new Spreckels theater, entitled "Frolics." The grouping is very original and the modeling and proportions of a high artistic order. Mr. Cristadoro soon goes to San Francisco, where he has an engagement with the Panama-Pacific exposition company.

Allen Hutchinson, who is the British vice-consul here, is a sculptor. Mr. Hutchinson has made an extensive study of the Samoan and other Polynesian types and has some fine busts and groups of them in his permanent home here.

Miss May Shelton has recently come to San Diego. She studied at the National Academy of Design, also in the



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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Art Students League of New York, where she won both the scholarship and the first honorable mention for portrait work in sculpture.

A work at present being done by Felix Peano in one of the canyons tributary to Mission valley, is worthy of note. In the apex of this canyon Mr. Peano is working out a piece of decorative terracing, combining landscape gardening

and landscape architecture of an elaborate character, in a series of terraces, stairways, balconies, urns and statuary, made in cement. At the bottom of the finished product there is designed to be a small structure in the form of an open air theater and at the top a residence in classical lines. The opening of the School of Fine Arts and Gallery is the latest addition to the art coterie of San Diego.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Col. Isaac N. Lewis, coast artillery corps, retirement announced.

Following transfers of officers of infantry arm ordered to take effect Dec. 1: Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, from thirtieth to twentieth, and James A. Irons, from twentieth to thirtieth; Maj. M. S. Jarvis, twenty-fourth to second; S. E. Smiley, twenty-first to twenty-fourth, and H. J. Hirsch, eighth to eleventh.

Those transferred to a regiment serving in the Philippines will sail from San Francisco about Dec. 5. Those transferred from the Philippines will proceed about Dec. 15 to the United States.

Maj. C. E. Stanton, quartermaster corps, to Portland, Ore., for temporary duty during absence of Lieut. Col. A. W. Yates, then to proper station.

Following officers to cavalry camp, near Winchester, Va., for duty as observers, upon competition return to stations: Maj. R. G. Paxton, quartermaster corps, and Samuel G. Jones and Capt. P. Clayton, Jr., H. C. Smith, and F. R. McCoy, all of general staff.

Maj. W. K. Jones, quartermaster corps, relieved detail in that corps, to take effect Nov. 23, and assigned to eighth infantry, to take effect Dec. 1.

Capt. M. H. Barry assigned to twenty-first company, coast artillery corps.

Capt. L. E. Hanson, ninth infantry, upon completion of duties at Camp Perry, O., will return to proper station.

Order of Sept. 13 relating to First Lieut. J. V. Falisi, medical reserve corps, amended to direct him to remain at Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark., until Oct. 1, then to home and stand relieved.

First Lieut. C. H. Waring, medical corps, Mississippi national guard, authorized to course of instruction army medical school in this city.

First Lieut. C. A. Thuis, infantry, to Norman, Okla., to inspect a new type D signal company, then to proper station.

First Lieut. A. Payne, coast artillery corps, from fortieth company to unassigned list.

First Lieut. J. H. Barnard, fifth cavalry, to Hot Springs, Ark., army and navy hospital.

Resignation of Second Lieut. A. W. Hanson, fifth cavalry, accepted, to take effect Jan. 8. He is granted leave of absence until that time.

Second Lieut. G. S. Patton, Jr., fifteenth cavalry, to Fort Riley for duty.

Resignation of Chaplain A. C. Murphy, fifth field artillery, announced.

Leaves—Capt. R. E. Grinstead, infantry, 20 days; Second Lieut. A. W. Hanson, fifth cavalry, from Sept. 21 to Jan. 8; Capt. R. C. Langdon, infantry, seven days, and Lieut. Col. A. W. Yates, quartermaster corps, three months.

### Navy Orders

Commanders Ridley McLean and S. V. Graham, Lieut. Commanders T. R. Kurtz, H. E. Cook and L. J. Connelly, commissioned, from July 1, 1913.

Lieut. B. H. Steele, detached navy recruiting party, Great lakes, to wait orders.

Lieut. J. B. Rhodes, commissioned from July 1, 1913.

Ensign S. E. Bray, detached the Pittsburgh, to naval hospital, Mare island, Cal.

Ensign M. L. Stolz, detached the New Jersey, to Marblehead, Mass., for aviation duty.

Surgeon C. C. Grieve, commissioned from Jan. 22, 1913.

Chaplain T. B. Thompson, detached the Wisconsin, to the Vermont.

### Movements of Vessels

The Buffalo at Mare island.  
The Potomac at Norfolk.  
The Yorktown at San Pedro.  
The Wheeling at Veracruz.  
The Preston at New London.  
The Beale and Henley, at Gardiner's bay.

The Drayton at Newport.  
The Nashan at Topolobampo.  
The Abarenda at Shanghai.  
The Athreusa, from Norfolk to Port Arthur.

### Notes

The Idaho has been ordered to reserve and the Panther in ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, as soon as practicable after arrival.

The Cummings was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Sept. 19, 1913.

The Cassin has been assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

Battleships and destroyers of the Atlantic fleet have completed their elementary target practice with guns. It is apparent from the present returns that the scores are much higher than those of last year, despite the fact that conditions under which the firing was done were more severe than ever.

At a conference with Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, Secretary Daniels asked him to remain in command of the Atlantic fleet until next spring, and he consented. Another personal matter disposed of is the appointment of Capt. Joseph Strauss, commanding the battleship Ohio, to be chief of the bureau of ordnance, succeeding Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, who will be assigned to the command of the cruiser Tacoma.

### ROTARY CLUB HAS DINNER

The Rotary Club, an organization of Boston business men, held a dinner at the Hotel Nottingham Monday night, with nearly 100 present.

## VIEW IN BUSTLING CITY OF MISSOURI



(Verne O. Williams, Kansas City)

Gilham road, Kansas City, boulevard leading to museum site



# Peru Talks of Sr. Leguia, Mexico of Sr. Zamacona

## MEXICANS SPECULATE AS TO ZAMAONA MISSION IN THE U. S.

Former Ambassador's Experience, High Standing and Freedom From Entanglement With Either of Conflicting Forces Give Impression of Important Events

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Money with which to carry on the campaign, both in the north and the south, is the present great need of the provincial administration of General Huerta, and while Mexican officials supposed to know the circumstances do not affirm that Senor Manuel de Zamacona E Inclan went to New York and Washington to obtain funds, the public is inclined to think that such really is the case.

As Senor Zamacona at one time was the Mexican ambassador to the United States, succeeding Francisco Leon de la Barra when the latter was called home from Washington to become provisional President following the Madero successes against Porfirio Diaz, he is familiar with the administrative machinery of the other republic bordering on the Rio Grande, and may therefore proceed with some knowledge of what is wanted of him.

To be sure, there is a general desire on the part of all hands concerned to deny that Senor Zamacona has gone on a mission for the Huerta government. Be that as it may, it is regarded as quite certain that the prominent Mexican statesman has some business in the United States that will bring him in contact with the administration. His status at Washington is considered likely to be similar to that of former Gov. John Lind in Mexico.

Since his retirement from public affairs, some months ago, Senor Zamacona has devoted himself to developing his extensive properties in the states of Tlaxcala and Puebla. These are among the states little affected by the revolution. The crops in these sections are exceptionally fine this year, and there has been little to interfere with gathering them.

Senor Zamacona, before departing from Veracruz, said that it was personal business that took him north, and certainly no one has cared to dispute his statement, although everywhere his going has caused great interest in view of the fact that he has been able so far to strike his balance between the conflicting interests of the Madero adherents and the followers of President Huerta.

In Mexican financial circles there are few men who have the confidence of the bankers and capitalists in equal measure with Senor Zamacona. After leaving the Redoubt Bank of the City of Mexico he went to Europe as the financial agent



DON MANUEL DE ZAMAONA E INCLAN  
Former Mexican ambassador who is in United States

of the Republic of Mexico, with headquarters in London. President Diaz thought very highly of him and honored him with important posts. When later conditions required that only a man of high intelligence should be sent to Washington in the interval that awaited Madero as President, Senor Zamacona was chosen to be ambassador.

It is the general belief that a time is approaching in Mexican internal affairs when a compromise must be made effective between the conflicting factions. This will call for the service of men not too closely connected with either of the contending forces. Recent changes in President Huerta's cabinet have been of a kind that would lead an onlooker to say that more of a give-and-take policy is approaching for the adjustment of matters in dispute. Senor Manuel de Zamacona E Inclan evidently is to play some part in whatever new turn events here may take.

LIKE the republic of Mexico, Peru has witnessed many political upheavals. The South American republic, however, has evidently come to look upon violent opposition to constitutional government as something which carries only a short distance; even momentary success on the part of those in arms against the duly elected powers that be in most instances has turned out to be a boomerang.

The exile of former President Augusto Leguia of Peru who, before departing from his native land had been a prisoner charged with armed opposition to the government, unfortunate as the occurrence may be to Senor Leguia, calls attention to the employment of less drastic methods than formerly obtained where high officials become obnoxious to the established government. President Billinghurst likely knows what is best for the maintenance of the legitimate regime, and from what Senor Leguia has said since his arrival in the United States it is gathered that the former chief executive takes his exile philosophically.

As regards the visit of Senor Manuel de Zamacona E Inclan to Washington, it is to be hoped that his presence marks a turn for the better in Mexico's internal and international affairs. The former Mexican ambassador to the United States, it is true, disclaims any specific purpose in coming north at this time, but diplomats have a way of stating facts that those not initiated have some difficulty in deciphering. Senor Zamacona may or may not represent Provisional President Huerta in the present instance, but he cannot fail to remain in the limelight as an individual who has more or less to do with solving the complex Mexican problem as it appears to the world at large.

## PERU'S FORMER HEAD IS FACTOR THOUGH EXILED

Augusto B. Leguia, Sent from Country by Successor, Expected to Figure in Coming Campaign Wherever He May Go

### SITUATION IMPROVED

LIMA, Peru.—With the enforced departure of former President Augusto B. Leguia the political situation is believed to be somewhat improved, but there are few in the capital who think that Senor Leguia's exile means his entire elimination from the race for the future presidency.

The circumstances that impelled President Billinghurst to order the former chief executive from the country are now better known to Peruvians conversant with the nation's politics. Senor Leguia's imprisonment, following the disturbances at his residence by a hostile mob, naturally caused a sensation here. Everybody admits that the family had no other recourse than to defend their home on the evening in question. The charge against Senor Leguia, however, was that he had "committed assault with armed force," and he was given the option of leaving Peru or remaining in prison for an indefinite period.

No less startling than Senor Leguia's enforced leave-taking was the departure of Roberto Leguia, the first vice-presi-



AUGUSTO B. LEGUIA  
Former President of Peru, exiled by President Billinghurst

dent of Peru, who left precipitously on the steamer Thuringia, which was at Callao. The exact reason for his leaving is not known, but it is not much of a guess that the turn political events had taken did not promise much to the brother of the former President when the latter was told to leave the country.

Senor Jose Leguia, a son of the exiled official, sailed on the steamer Guatemala to meet his father at Paita, where the former President went on board the boat bound for Panama. At Paita a considerable crowd awaited the traveler, who was given a hearty reception. It has been known all along that the United States government is much interested in Senor Leguia, and for this reason it caused scarcely any surprise here that the American consul at Panama had been instructed to extend every possible courtesy to the exiled Peruvian on his arrival there.

Although conditions are now improved the situation is hardly one to give promise of permanent quietness. Senor Leguia has many friends who will scarcely be inactive during his absence. He did not preside over the nation's destiny for

four years—from 1908 to 1912—without aligning with himself a strong element, as he also managed to alienate many others.

In September, 1912, President Leguia was succeeded by the present incumbent, Guillermo Billinghurst, who aims at a businesslike administration. He has been in office hardly long enough to show completely where his interests lie. His predecessor certainly did have the confidence of Washington while he presided over national affairs.

The administration of Leguia was not without its disturbing features. In the spring following his inauguration his residence was attacked and the President himself was taken prisoner. The army, however, proved faithful, and the adherents of Augusto Durand and Ismael Pirola, who led the rebellious movement, were forced to give up their captive.

Senor Leguia's destination is understood to be England, after he makes a short stay in New York city. His elder son is a student at the University of Wisconsin. A younger son accompanies the former President, who informed friends here that he desires to place him in some school near Washington city.

The next presidential election in Peru is three years off, but those who know something about the political affairs of the country are already considering who may be the leading characters to take part in the coming event. Wherever Senor Leguia may locate he is certain to remain in close touch with trusted friends in Lima and elsewhere throughout the land.

## TRADE NOTES

TRUXILLO, Honduras.—Financial arrangements have been completed for constructing the railroad from Truxillo to Tegucigalpa, the capital. Former Panama railroad engineers will be in charge.

HAVANA, Cuba.—Sales to the United States for the past seven months amounted to \$85,787,678.

PANAMA.—M. Charles Roux, president of the French Compagnie Generale Transatlantique is expected to visit the Canal Zone within a short time. The line is making ready to send ships through the canal when it is opened.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—The government is contemplating buying a number of aeroplanes of European and American makes.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Before leaving Brazil, the United States ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan, expects to visit leading trade centers of the country.

COLON, C. Z.—The Panama government stipulates that the rate for commercial wireless messages between here and Bocas del Toro shall not exceed 75 cents for 10 words. The government has approved a contract for the erection of a wireless station in Colon.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—The proposed tax on bananas in the United States has developed considerable opposition among Costa Rican planters.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Grape culture in the province of Mendoza has been increased twofold within a few years.

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Business in the interior is usually done on six months drafts, accepted through a bank for collection. Money commands 1 and 1/2 per cent. monthly at Bogota.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—A total of 466,262 bales of wool was shipped from River Plate ports during the nine months ending June 30.

CANAL NEARLY HALVES DISTANCE VALPARAISO, Chile.—The distance between Valparaiso and New York is 8380 miles by way of the Straits of Magellan, and it will be 4633 miles by the Panama canal route.

SALVADOR MINISTER NAMED SAN SALVADOR.—Senor Francisco Duenas will succeed Don Federico Mejia as Salvadorean minister to the United States. Sr. Duenas is well-known in Washington.

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## PORT WORK AT BAHIA REPORTED QUARTER DONE

Three of Fifteen Warehouses Planned Completed and \$22,500,000 Appropriation Will Open Way for Ocean Ships

### WATER TO BE AMPLE

BAHIA, Brazil.—After expending a considerable amount from the \$22,500,000 set aside for port development, the construction management was able to report recently the completion of one fourth of the whole.

Bahia in the past has been classed among the "lighter ports," transatlantic and coast steamers were accustomed to come to anchor from half a mile to a mile from ashore. Cargoes were transferred to lighters, while passengers were taken ashore in power launches or sail boats.

When completed the new docking quays will add a width of about 500 feet to the waterfront of Bahia for a distance of two miles. The depth along these quays will be 26 feet for a straight line of 4650 feet. At the dock's edge the depth will be 32 feet and will provide berth for the largest transatlantic steamers entering the port.

Within a few feet of where the steamships will dock are to be erected 15 warehouses, three of which are now completed and in use. Each of these warehouses will be 330 feet long by 65 feet wide, with floor space of 21,450 feet. Hereafter merchandise will be arranged according to class. There will be 20 movable steam cranes to handle the freight.

A French concern, the Societe de Construction du Port de Bahia, has the contract for the new works, but the concession for operation and administration of the port has passed to a Brazilian corporation holding a 90-year lease. The concession provides that at the termination of the lease the federal government shall take it over.

The population of Bahia is now more than 200,000. There has been a great increase in cotton manufacturing. Calculations as to the importance of sufficient docking facilities for the future are believed to be not over-estimated, taking into consideration the large trade conducted through this port with the interior, the United States and Europe.

## FIELD FOR MOTOR SEEN IN THE RIVER TRAFFIC IN SOUTH

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—There are few countries in South America where motor boats could find better employment than on the rivers of Paraguay and Parana. Here at Asuncion are always found a considerable number of those wide, shallow-draft boats, from 30 to 50 feet in length, which are loaded to the water's edge with merchandise for the interior.

From here these boats are towed to the smaller streams and then begins that slow process of piling the crafts up stream, and months sometimes go by before the goods reach their destination. On this account, it is said, there should be an excellent chance for manufacturers of motors to dispose of them in this country. It is regarded as surprising that no such attempt has yet been made to improve the river traffic.

## ECUADOR SEES BIG BUSINESS DUE TO LORD MURRAY'S VISIT

No Longer Secret That Expenditure of at Least \$50,000,000 in Country Will Result From Negotiations With Government Made by English Capitalist

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador.—Railroad development in this republic is to be pushed forward at an unprecedented speed, according to the latest reports in the capital.

It is no longer a secret that the recent visit of Lord Murray of Elibank has resulted in arrangements with the government which will lead to the expenditure

this company has an option on 274,000 cubic meters of land immediately to the north of Quito, in a section that would be suitable for residences of the more expensive kind.

Many development enterprises here have had the cooperation of the Guayaquil & Quito railway, and there is every reason to think that in the future this company will be awake to new opportunities. A great deal of work has been done by this concern. Its officials live



La Edelmira, residence of Dr. A. Romo Leroux, near Quito

of at least \$50,000,000 by the interest the English capitalist represents. It is expected that the boom era in Ecuadorian history is approaching.

The concessions obtained will, it is believed, lead to oil exploitation on an extensive scale. It is a well-known fact that there have been several rival corporations in the field, and many are eager to learn exactly what are the terms on which the successful bidders are to go to work opening up the country.

Interest also centers in the recently formed Ecuadorian Corporation, a concern that will carry on work both in cities and mountain districts. Already

in a style indicating a paying investment. A case in point is the residence of Dr. A. Romo Leroux, the general attorney for the road, whose country home, La Edelmira, is a fine structure. Dr. Leroux, however, has other sources of income beside his railroad connection. He is considered one of the highest authorities on international law in Ecuador.

BUENOS AIRES TO STORE MEATS BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The proposed new freezing establishment will have a capacity of 2000 beefs and 2000 sheep. There will also be cold storage facilities for large quantities of eggs and vegetables.

## DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

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## DRILLS AT WORK ON GAMBOA DIKE

(Special to the Monitor)

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Water will be let into Culebra cut five days in advance of the destruction of Gamboa dike. The means employed will be by extending four 26-inch pipes underneath the dike, and it is estimated that it will take 17 days by this method to fill the canal to the level of the dike.

The water to be let in is to act as a cushion against the Gamboa dike when the latter is dynamited. A battery of drills is now employed in sinking holes in the dike to the depth of 30 feet.

## ORANGES GROW IN GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—Oranges of superior quality are raised in the Zacapa region, but it is not considered advisable to start cultivation unless the grower has ample capital to await returns.

It is now expected that many young men will turn to Central America for quick return on small outlays, but there is a tendency in well informed quarters to discourage any such move as may later cause disappointment. At the same time those who have the means at hand will, it is said, find excellent return on their investments if prepared to wait for results.

## SOUTHERN LANDS USE MORE CARS

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—South America's automobile market shows signs of renewed activity. During the last 12 months Argentina purchased \$1,000,000 worth of machines in Europe and the United States sold the republic more than \$800,000 worth.

Brazil takes equal interest in auto cars. In Uruguay also there is an excellent market for such machines of various makes. Six years ago the United States sold just one automobile for delivery at Montevideo. In 1912 215 cars were sent to Uruguay.

## VENEZUELA HAS CHOICE SCENERY

CARACAS, Venezuela.—Stretching across the republic from southwest to northeast, the Andean chain provides one of the most magnificent scenic settings to be found in northern South America. The great peaks of the Sierra Nevada de Merida doubtless would be world famous were it possible to reach the sections where they rear their monumental forms with less difficulty. La Corona, La Concha, La Columna, El Tero and El Leon all reach thousands of feet toward the sky, and it is with good reason that this particular section of mountain territory has been termed by those who have scaled the heights "the South American Alps."



# Grand Trunk Resumes Work

Contractor John Marsch at Southbridge Where He Hires Gang of 20 Men for Start of Operations on the Survey

## OFFICES ARE OPENED

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass.—Work on the Southern New England railway, the Grand Trunk in the United States, was resumed here on Monday when John Marsch, contractor for the railway company, returned and superintended the opening of his office. The company has returned to stay and will continue here two years, according to Mr. Marsch's statement to his foreman, whom he rehired.

Twenty men will be put at work this week. The work will be rushed.

The construction stopped 10 months ago, and it was charged that this was due to an agreement between C. S. Melten, then president of the New Haven, and E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk. Last week Vice-President G. C. Jones came here and inspected the right of way throughout. It will be some time before work will be general, because some of the sub-contractors have removed their apparatus.

## \$35,000 IS EARNED BY SCHOOL PUPILS IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The sum of \$35,000 a year is made by 595 pupils at the technical high school toward the money needed for the education work. This result was arrived at from questions Principal Charles F. Warner put to the students last week. Of the 714 pupils reported registered at the opening of the high school, answers were received from 382 boys and 213 girls, and the replies indicated, especially among the boys, that the majority were making money during the school year.

There were three questions asked: "What obstacles have you to overcome in securing your education?" "How much money do you earn?" and "How do you earn it?" Extreme frankness was noticeable in all the answers, especially the first.

Almost every boy answered as exactly as he could the question of the amount of money which he made in a year, while the girls were far more indefinite. On the other hand, the girls were more explicit in voicing the obstacles which they had to overcome than were the boys. Some of the girls devoted their entire space to this matter, while on the boys' side, reply after reply came in with "no obstacles" written in answer.

## WORCESTER HAS BIG SCHOOL NEED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Superintendent of Public Schools Homer P. Lewis is recommending, to relieve overcrowding and provide for the next five years' growth in school population, the expending of over \$1,000,000 in addition to the \$357,000 worth of new schoolhouses and improvements, authorized this year, some of which are in the course of construction. In the opinion of Superintendent Lewis, the pressing need is for another high school and an addition to North high school which will give the use of the attic for teaching.

## RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OPENS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fall work began today at the Rhode Island State College at Kingston. Delay in finishing the new science building was the cause of the late opening. The Beta Phi Society house is finished and almost ready for occupancy.

## POTATO EMBARGO CONTINUED

WASHINGTON—Ruling at the request of the British embassy, the federal horticultural board has decided to continue indefinitely the quarantine against potato importations from the British Isles, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Newfoundland and two nearby French islands.

## LANCASTER GIVES PRIZE AWARDS TO GARDEN WORKERS

LANCASTER, Mass.—Prizes in the garden contest were awarded last night in the selectmen's room, attended by 100 people. There were 31 prizes. The number competing in classes were: Established 18, new 19, flower beds 40, vegetables 8, making 85 in all. In the school garden there were 98, and the result in this was: First, North Lancaster; second, Lancaster center; third, South Lancaster. A cup was first prize and has to be won three years. Last year it was won by Lancaster center.

## OFFER OF WATER SYSTEM SITES IS MADE TO STERLING

STERLING, Mass.—A spring on the Taft property, with sufficient land for a pumping station, also a site on the highest point of land near the village for the erection of a water tower, have been offered to the town by J. B. Smith. No action has yet been taken.

## OTHER PLANS FOR TORPEDO STATION

NEWPORT, R. I.—Commander George W. Williams, U. S. N., inspector of ordnance in charge of the station, has had drawn a tentative plan of improvements for the torpedo station at Newport. This he has done in connection with the bill in Congress offered by Representative Button for enlargement of the station.

These additions and changes would call for an expenditure of \$380,000 for construction work and \$25,000 additional for new roads, electrical and water connections and other incidental work. At the same time the station's capacity would be enlarged for the present 75 torpedoes to 200 a year and there would be greater facilities for the care and repair of torpedoes.

## ZIONISTS ARRANGE FOR RECEPTION

Partial arrangements have been made for the reception of Rabbi H. H. Rubenovitz, president of the Zionist council of Boston, and Julius Meyer, deputy for the Federation of American Zionists of Massachusetts, who represented the Massachusetts Zionist societies at the international Zionist congress held at Vienna. Rabbi Rubenovitz returned home Saturday and Mr. Meyer, after attending a meeting in New York, returned Monday.

## DARTMOUTH CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

At the Hotel Bellevue last night the Dartmouth Club of Boston met and elected the following officers:

I. J. French '00, president; S. H. Hudson '85, J. F. MacDonald '90, and B. A. Smalley '94, vice presidents; J. R. Clark '11, secretary; J. R. Chandler '98, J. P. Richardson '99, J. B. Paul '06, A. G. Tenney '08, and E. H. Erhard '09, directors.

## HOLYOKE NAMES SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

HOLYOKE, Mass.—J. Harry Kennedy, principal of the Lawrence school, was appointed principal of the William Whiting evening grammar school, and Arthur J. McDonald, assistant principal of the high school, was appointed principal of the West street evening grammar school by the school board in special session Monday night.

## DIPLOMATIC QUESTION RAISED

WASHINGTON—The reported seizure of the American Mission school at Koritza, Albania, by Greeks is expected to raise an important diplomatic question, as to the status of American institutions in Albania.

## NEW BEDFORD MERCHANTS FIX WORKING HOURS

Time of Employment of Women and Minors Changed to Comply With New State Law

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Dry goods and department merchants or their representatives, at a meeting in the board of trade rooms, agreed that the working hours for women and boys affected by the operation of the new labor law which went into effect on the first of this month should be fixed at from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. on Saturdays, and 8:30 a. m. to 9:15 p. m. on Fridays, these being the only two days on which this particular class of employment was affected. To bring the working hours within the provision of the law, which stipulates that this class of labor shall not be worked over ten hours in any one day, the hours allowed for meals will be extended to bring the working hours within the limit.

Joseph Poisson told of the difficulties that the merchants of the north end were having in closing in the evenings. He said that there were three mercantile establishments which kept open every night in the week, but that the rest of them were willing to enter into an agreement to limit the number of evenings on which the stores should be kept open, and to cut down the number of hours.

George R. Cherry favored shortening the day's work for the employees wherever it could be done without prejudice to the business. He said it was quite evident that it was the intention of the legislative authorities gradually to effect a reduction of the working hours, and that the time was coming when the stores of New Bedford would not remain open in the evenings, and that some concerted step looking toward a general reduction might as well be made at once.

## RHODE ISLAND DESIGN SCHOOL OPENS DOORS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Registration of students in the Rhode Island school of design began Monday. Prospects are that the number of new students will eclipse the record of last year.

Several changes have been made in the faculty and many repairs and changes in the equipment and location of class rooms have been made.

One of the most important additions to the faculty is William E. Brigham to take charge of the department of art. He succeeds Henry Hunt Clark, who resigned to go to Boston.

S. T. Arnold has been appointed to take charge of the night mathematics classes, succeeding H. A. Grout, and William A. Heath will be assistant in the jewelry department. He takes the place of Howard Baxter.

Two new teachers have been added to the corps of instructors.

## BANK DEPOSITS REVEAL A GAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—George H. Brown, bank commissioner, in his annual report to the General Assembly as of June 30 tells of an increase in the number of savings bank and participation account depositors of \$730 with a net increase of their deposits by \$7,442,030.90 over 1912. Of the banks the 1912 report showed that they had total resources at that time of \$82,700,260.32, while in 1913 their resources were \$86,040,831.86, or an increase of \$3,341,571.54. Their deposits in 1912 were \$76,949,755.55, while in 1913 they were \$80,038,417.21.

## ENGINEER LEAVES FOR MANILA

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Roy A. Wells, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Wells of Highland avenue, started yesterday on his return trip to the Philippine islands to resume his work as a civil engineer at Manila.

## BROCKTON OFFICIAL RESIGNS

BROCKTON, Mass.—Walter F. Cleaveland, chairman of the sewer construction commission, has resigned.

## PROVIDENCE (R. I.) ATHENAEUM ENDS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Reports of a successful year were read at the seventy-eighth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Providence Athenaeum last night. The meeting was in the library room of the building at Benefit and College streets.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: Treasurer, Charles T. Dorance; secretary, Henry A. DuVillard; directors, Edward F. Ely, Harold P. Waterman, Oscar Lapham, William H. G. Temple, Russell Grinnell, Augustus M. Lord, George L. Collins, James Richardson, Fletcher S. Mason, Prescott O. Clarke, Charles T. Dorance, Miss Louise Richardson and Prof. Albert K. Potter.

The president and vice-president will be chosen at the meeting of the directors, which will be held on the first Monday in October.

According to reports submitted last evening, 2474 volumes were added to the library during the past year, making a total of 79,257 volumes in the library on Sept. 1. Of this number 295 were purchased from the special book funds, 582 for the duplicate library and 271 were received as gifts.

## \$100,000 BALANCE FOR PROVIDENCE EXPECTED SEPT. 30

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Unexpended balances amounting to nearly \$100,000 from the appropriation made for various city departments for the current fiscal year are expected to be turned into the reserve fund Sept. 30, when the present fiscal year reaches its end. Accurate figures on the amount of these unexpended balances will not be available until after that time, but indications are now, city officials say, that the total will be almost \$100,000.

## BOOKS MAY GO BY PARCEL POST

WASHINGTON — That Postmaster-General Burleson favors the including of books by parcel post, Congressman Treadway of western Massachusetts was assured by Third Assistant Postmaster-General Dockery.

A question of law is involved, in that the parcel post now applies to fourth class matter and books are rated as third class matter. Mr. Treadway anticipates favorable action by the interstate commerce commission, but if it is not favorable, he will aid in securing a change in the law as soon as Congress reconvenes in December.

## FRUIT SHIPPERS AGAINST ICING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The fruit and produce exchange has entered a formal complaint against the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company with the interstate commerce commission at Washington.

The complaint alleges that shippers of peaches and apples, large quantities of which originate along the line of this road, are obliged to tell the railroad at which points they shall ice the cars. The consignees must pay for the ice, and, it is alleged, consignees refuse to make payment, claiming that the ice is not needed.

## CITY TO GIVE NO COLUMBUS FUND

BROCKTON, Mass.—The board of aldermen after several ballots last night sustained the report of the finance committee, recommending adversely on the order appropriating \$500 for a Columbus day observance.

The loan order for \$7000 for the purchase of land on Clinton street for a playground was laid on the table for a week. The land is assessed for \$250.

*The John Wanamaker Store*

"I have never seen a collection of SILKS so admirable from every standpoint . . . and the prices at which they are marked are away below what would ordinarily be asked for such splendid and exclusive novelties."

## The Opinion of a Leading Silk Authority After Inspecting the Silks in This First Annual Fashion Sale

SO many silk experts have come to view these silks—editors of silk and other trade journals, manufacturers and dealers from this and other cities—that one of them, Mr. James Chittick, was asked to give his frank opinion to be used in our advertising.

Mr. Chittick, one of the foremost authorities in the United States, having long experience as a manufacturer and distributor of high-class fabrics, is a lecturer on silks at Columbia University, and the author of an important work, "Silk Manufacturing and Its Problems," recently published.

After spending two days among the silks, examining each bolt critically, he wrote this letter for publication:—

### TO THE PUBLIC:

In accepting the invitation of John Wanamaker to express my critical opinion, as a silk manufacturer and expert, upon the collection of high-class foreign novelties that is now being offered to the public, it was with the explicit understanding that this opinion so rendered should be absolutely unbiased and strictly in accord with the facts—whether favorable or otherwise.

After a full and careful inspection of the entire offering, I can confidently state, that while, during my long experience, I have had an intimate familiarity with the finest importations of silks entering this country, I have never seen a collection so admirable from every standpoint as the one now offered.

It embraces so completely the richest and most magnificent of qualities, combined with the rarest beauty of design and coloring, and requiring the highest skill of the most expert silk weavers in the world to produce, that it is hard to avoid going into superlatives in its praise.

I can unhesitatingly say that, throughout the entire collection, the value and merit of the goods is sustained upon the highest plane, and that the prices at which they are marked are away below what would ordinarily be asked for such splendid and exclusive novelties.

(Signed)

New York, September 20th, 1913.

JAMES CHITTICK.

\$206,508 of Bianchini's Silks Are Being Sold for \$100,000—185 Styles and Qualities—\$3.50 to \$15 Yard for \$6.50 to \$35 Grades

This collection represents the surplus stock of Bianchini, taken over by us in Paris the very day of his stock-taking last June.

50 Kinds Imported Black Silks  
Ranging from \$1.05 to \$6 Yard

These are from a Zurich manufacturer—also world famous—a specialist in black silks.  
These staples are offered at 1-3 under the market.

1595 Bolts Domestic Silks  
90c to \$3.50 for \$1.85 to \$7 Grades

The scarcest silks today, including plain and brocaded poplins, crepes, lumineux, charmeuse, crepe brocades, reversible satins, corded crepes, moires, peau de cygne, crinkle crepes, crepe de chine, in black and colors.

Nearly a Million Dollars of Silks  
Are on Sale Today

—all owned at favorable prices because of our large operations.

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK

BROADWAY AT TENTH STREET

## WHERE INTEREST OF NEW CASTLE WOMEN'S CLUBS CENTERS



Children with baskets and bouquets of flowers in front of the Third Ward schoolhouse on Oak street in New Castle, Pa.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—This city's federation of women's clubs, which was organized in 1909, comprises 11 clubs. Its work has been principally for the children. Through the organization of home and school clubs such an interest in the schools has been aroused as never before existed here.

Through the influence and the initiative of this organization the teaching

of physical culture has been introduced into the public schools. The federation also has expended about \$300 for pictures for the new high school. Subjects of importance to the home and the school have been discussed at union meetings of the Home and School Clubs. Among those in which the parents have shown deep interest is that of tests as conducted in most of the schools of today,

the parents being almost unanimous in their judgment unfavorably of the effects of this system.

Distribution of flower seeds to the school children has been extended from spring to spring until this year 30,000 packages were given out, the children paying at the rate of a cent a package for their seeds. The home garden contest also increases interest each year.

Two prizes are awarded in each school district and one general prize for the best garden in the city.

The second annual Kirmes was given recently. This is intended not only to provide the federation treasury with funds but to develop the talent of the young people and unite the different parts of the city in an effort for the common good.

## HOLYOKE SOON TO OCCUPY BETTERED POSTAL QUARTERS

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Repairs started on the postoffice some time ago will be completed by the end of this week, and the work of installing the new furniture and shifting about of the old racks will then be begun. The changes made will add much to the facilities for handling the largely increased business. The room above the clerks' and carriers' entrance will be used by the clerks as a costroom, and that on the other side

of the building will be used as a storeroom.

A general increase in the volume of the parcel post business has been experienced.

## CHICOPEE BRIDGE TO BE CLOSED

CHICOPEE, Mass.—The Chicopee bridge will be closed at 8 o'clock Thursday morning to wagon and auto traffic because of its unstable condition. Mayor Rivers criticizes the finance committee of aldermen for holding up an appropriation to repair the bridge.

## NEW SCHOOL PRINCIPAL ELECTED

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass.—The school committee has elected L. L. Currier, New York, principal of the high school, to fill the place of George W. Paulsen. Mr. Currier will take charge of the school Monday, when Mr. Paulsen will go to Quincy.

## MAYOR GETS INVITATION

J. E. Pennybacker, secretary of the third American road congress which is to open at Detroit on Sept. 29, has sent a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald inviting him to attend a reception on the opening day, when delegates from all parts of the country will be present.



# Tariff Conference Committee Fixes Income Tax Rate

Senate Amendment to Tariff Bill  
Requiring 7 Per Cent on Those  
of More Than \$500,000 Is  
Agreed to by House Members

## MR. PETERS IS HEARD

WASHINGTON—The Senate conferees on the tariff bill have won their contest for a heavier tax on large incomes. The House members of the conference committee have agreed to accept the Senate amendments, increasing the rate to a minimum of 7 per cent on incomes of more than \$500,000.

The committee has so nearly completed this section that concluding details will be worked out by a subcommittee of the conferees. The amount of income to be free from tax, fixed at \$1000 by the House and \$3000 by the Senate; the exemptions to be allowed on account of families and the provisions to be applied to mutual insurance companies are still at issue. The deductions that are to be allowed from ordinary incomes, in arriving at the "net income" that is to bear tax, were accepted practically as determined upon in the Senate.

Representative A. J. Peters of Massachusetts was in session with the tariff conferees today discussing the administrative features of the bill. Mr. Peters had charge of this section of the bill in the House.

No decision will be made upon the proposed compromise on the cotton futures tax until other sections of the bill have been disposed of. While a portion of the conferees continue work upon the income tax provisions, others are taking up the administrative sections, which include the provision for retaliatory tariff rates against foreign countries and for the negotiation by the President of reciprocal trade agreements.

Apprehension lest bill lead other nations to impose tariff penalties against the United States has caused the leaders to plan the introduction of a joint resolution making specific provision for the continuation of existing relations with all countries until President Wilson has time to negotiate new trade agreements.

This plan will not keep in effect the tariff rates of the Payne-Aldrich law, but will assure to other countries that the new penalty provision will not be applied to them until a reasonable time has been allowed the President and the state department to negotiate new treaties.

## LYNN EVENING SCHOOLS BEGIN NEARLY DOUBLED

LYNN, Mass.—With a registration of 350, compared to 350 last year, the Lynn evening schools opened their winter term Monday night. In place of the 14 rooms which served the English high evening school in 1912, Elwell F. Kimball, principal, found it necessary to open 29 rooms to classes last night. The staff of instructors here has been increased to 30 and a domestic course added to the 12 courses of instruction.

## SOMERVILLE FARE HEARING SOON

On the petition of the West Somerville Board of Trade for a five-cent fare between Boston and West Somerville, Somerville Highlands and North Somerville, on the southern division of the Boston & Maine railroad, the commission will give a hearing at its office, 20 Beacon street, Boston, Thursday, Sept. 25, at 11 a. m.

## SAN SEBASTIAN RAISES STATUE TO SPANISH QUEEN

After Seeing King Unveil the  
Tribute Populace Pays Honor  
to Maria Christine in Person

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—The people of San Sebastian have erected a statue of Queen Maria Christine close to the memorial which celebrates the siege and capture of San Sebastian, and this was unveiled by the King of Spain in the presence of Queen Victoria, the Infante Charles, the diplomatic corps, the president of the Chamber, the minister of foreign affairs, representatives of many provincial and municipal councils and the mayors of the chief towns of the province.

An enormous crowd assembled to witness the proceedings and to join the throng who marched from the unveiling ceremony to the Miramar palace to pay a tribute to Queen Maria Christine in person. She received the municipal council in private audience but did not appear before the people.

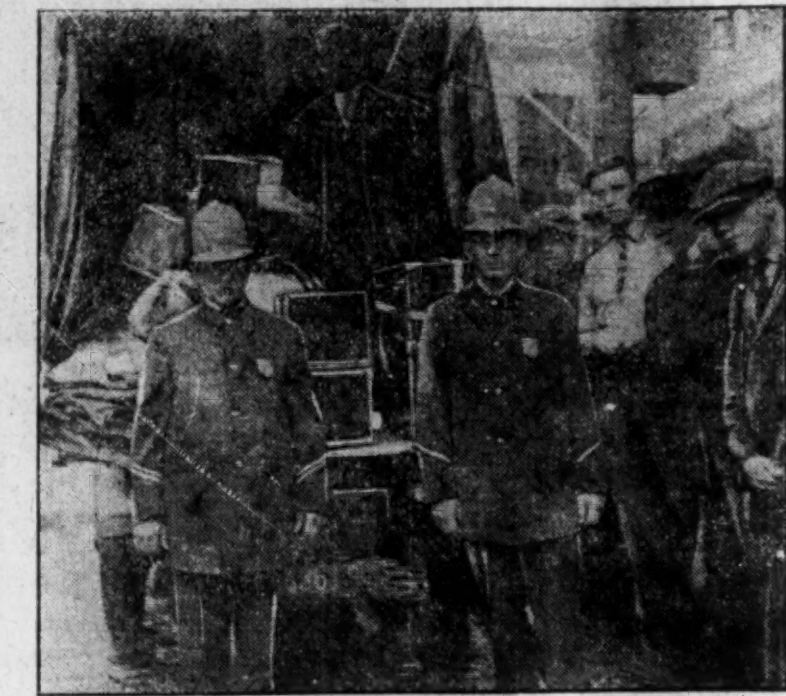
It is owing to the interest shown by the Queen mother in San Sebastian that that city is today one of the great cities of Europe. One of the leading papers calls attention in an article to the debt of gratitude the people owe to her. It recalls her care in the upbringing of the King of Spain and the good influence which she exercised in the country during her regency, when improved laws were enacted relating to universal suffrage and the liberty of the press.

## CITY MAKES RECORD IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF BALLOTS

With the exception of the breaking of two or three box-traps the distributing of the boxes of ballots from the headquarters of the election commissioners at 100 Summer street to the various wards throughout the city this morning was conducted with the utmost de-

was under the direction of Melancthon W. Burtin, one of the commissioners who also had charge of wards 13, 15, 16, 20 and 24. In his section there were 78 officers and 40 carriages.

The next section to be finished was that of Commissioner John M. Minton,



Left to right—Patrolmen Edredge H. Dyer and Charles W. Wildes division 18

spatch, a record being established in point of time. It required only one hour, from 4:10 a. m. to 5:10 a. m., to complete the work of sending out a total of 436 packages.

Long before operations began carriages and automobiles lined the sides of streets in the vicinity ready to be called at a moment's notice. On Otis street were the conveyances for the packages assigned to the different precincts in wards 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 and 25; on Devonshire street for wards 1 to 10 and on Summer street for wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 20 and 23.

The carriages and automobiles were under the supervision of Sergeants Walter G. Horton and John L. Clifford with 17 patrolmen, while five patrolmen were placed as a guard over the boxes.

Carriages for precincts 5 and 6 in ward 14 were the first to leave. Two officers to each carriage presented their cards to the commissioner in charge of his particular section and a clerk immediately brought out the boxes for their divisions. Then the officers claimed them, drove them to the precincts and dropped away. The work for this section

who sent out 154 packages. There were 78 officers and 40 carriages in this section also.

Tilton S. Bell, the commissioner who had charge of wards 1 to 10, had his 142 packages dismissed with 35 carriages and 60 officers at 5:10 a. m.

The longest distance that one of the carriages had to go was to precinct 9, ward 23, the Henry Vane school in West Roxbury, a distance of nine miles. Another long trip was to a booth in Oakland street, Mattapan square, a distance of about eight miles.

Several changes have been made this year in ward 24. Whereas there were but 12 precincts last year are now 16, four being added. Two booths have been changed, one from the Martha A. Baker school to Blue Hill avenue near Morton street, and the other from Otis square to the election officers' rooms on Summer street.

The boxes for Hyde Park were taken from the election commissioners' rooms yesterday afternoon and placed in the police station of that section over night. Early this morning they were taken to the various precincts.

## ATTEMPT TO HURRY CURRENCY BILL IN COMMITTEE FAILS

WASHINGTON—An attempt to hurry along consideration of the currency bill failed. Senator Sharfrod of Colorado tried vainly to secure an agreement to close the hearing before the committee on Oct. 4.

Another member of the committee supported his proposal. Senators Reed of Missouri, Bristow of Kansas and Weeks of Massachusetts declared emphatically against any attempt to limit the consideration of the bill.

"I think the other members of the committee are beginning to see," said Senator Weeks, "that this bill will take up most of the fall, and I propose to call up in the committee soon the resolution I introduced in the Senate to allow the bill to go over until the regular session next winter."

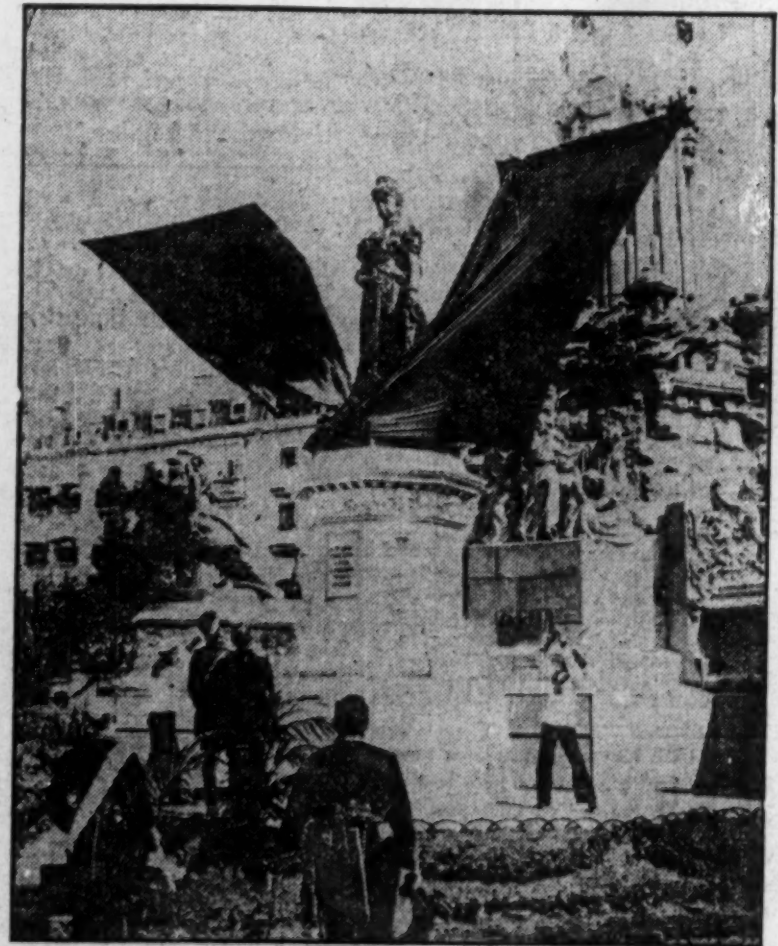
Senator Reed declared that hearings were bringing out points of the bill which showed the necessity for amendment and that he was in favor of hear-

ing every one who had any important proposals to offer. Senator Bristow insisted that the small country banker should be heard, and Senator Weeks said that he had requests from six Massachusetts bankers who wished to appear before the committee.

## NEW YALE DEAN NOT YET CHOSEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—No action regarding the selection of a successor to Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale law school, who has been nominated by President Wilson to be a United States circuit court judge, was taken at the meeting of the Yale corporation Monday. It was announced that the dean will give his courses this year, as previously planned with such assistance as may be found necessary.

## MONARCH HONORS QUEEN MOTHER



King of Spain unveiling statue of Queen Maria Christine

## LOAN TO FARMERS TO PROMOTE BEEF RAISING PROPOSED

Possible Solution to High Costs  
Problem Is Advanced in Gov-  
ernment Lending \$50,000,000

CHICAGO—The proposal that the United States government lend \$50,000,000 to farmers and cattle raisers of the country to encourage and finance the production of more beef, as a solution of the high cost of meat problem, was advanced by James E. Poole of Chicago, at the opening session of the convention of the American Packers Association here Monday.

That New England, with its bountiful springs and prevailing shade, should be developed as a beef producing country, and that corn should be the substitute for cotton in the southern states, which would help cattle and hog production were other remedial propositions set forth at the convention.

## ELECTRICAL MEN REJECT A. F. OF L. REORGANIZATION

Calling for a reorganization of the A. F. of L. a proposition brought before the international delegates to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers convention which again resumes its sessions today was defeated by an overwhelming vote. It was proposed to establish the A. F. of L. on an industrial basis and if the measure had been approved it would have submitted to the A. F. of L. convention in Seattle in November.

At a convention dinner in the Revere house last night Frank J. McNulty, the president, advocated higher dues for the Brotherhood, as it would provide a fund that would enable the organization to fight its future battles and strengthen it in many ways.

## GARMENT UNION IN CONFERENCES

Members of the United Garment Workers Union are considering 21 applications of employers for settlements in the cloak and shirt makers strike. Conferences are being held by John P. Feeney, attorney for the union, and Benjamin Horn, the business agent.

Police protection was applied for yesterday by a number of the North End tailor shops where cloakmakers are on strike. A. B. Hollander, a striker, was injured in a clash between proprietors of a tailor shop on Washington street and strike pickets.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

A correspondent from Kentucky wrote me the other day asking my opinion on a point of rules. It is a rather interesting point and in case it may be of use to any one else who may find himself in the predicament I shall take it up in this column as he requested. I am sending a personal reply. I very seldom do answer letters direct if there is anything in the question which might be of use to those who read the Monitor. My correspondent wrote as follows:

"I was playing a match recently at Cherokee Park, and on hole 7 I drove into a gully which is classed as a hazard. My ball rolled into a cray-fish hole. I do not know whether you are familiar with the cray-fish hole or not, but the little crustacean, which is common to us, bores up to the surface of the ground and builds a little chimney above the ground, sometimes 18 inches in height. However it is usually a hole about 2 inches in diameter level with the ground.

"Our local rule at Cherokee allows a ball to be lifted, when it rolls into one of these cray-fish holes, and dropped without penalty. However, in this particular instance, my ball sought refuge in a cray-fish hole that was located in a hazard. My interpretation of a hazard is, that no loose impediment should be removed, not even a dead brush or leaves, if the top of the ball is visible.

"Please inform me if there is a general rule governing the above case. I know that some time ago reference was made to St. Andrews in regard to some contested point and the reply was that no such thing existed at St. Andrews, and I agree with you that their answer was very foolish and utterly devoid of any sense."

It is hardly the usual proceeding when answering a letter to take up the last point first. However we shall in this case. The reference to St. Andrews. The R. and A. was once asked what was the rule in regard to lifting out from a tree. The reply was there was no St. Andrews rule about trees because there were no trees at St. Andrews. One must always remember that the position of lawmaker was thrust upon the committee of the Royal and Ancient. Up till a couple of years or so ago the R. and A. simply made rules for the guidance of its own club members. These laws were so good that every other club adopted them. Consequently, though the reply of the R. and A. seems at first sight to be supercilious, it really was correct, for there was no rule in the St. Andrews laws governing the point in question. The thing to be criticized in the answer of the R. and A. was that it read: "There are no trees on a golf links," which meant that at that time nothing but a seaside course was considered to offer

real golf. Naturally no trees grow on a Scottish links. I have explained often enough that an inland course is not a links, because the Scottish word means waste land by the side of the sea.

However, since that time the R. and A. has been forced to make laws about many things which do not occur at St. Andrews, and now we will turn to the ball in the cray-fish hole.

To my mind it comes under the local rule clause. The local rule in regard to these holes is that a ball may be lifted from one of them and dropped without penalty when the cray-fish hole is in the course, not in a hazard. The natural deduction therefore is that when in a hazard it may also be lifted, because there is no reason why the difficulty should be increased in the hazard than on the fair way, as the cray-fish is evidently not particular which spot he selects for his residence. However, as there is no general rule covering this point I should say that the same relation that casual water on the fairway bears to casual water in a hazard should be carried out in reference to lifting under any local rule.

I should recommend that in framing their local rules the committee of the Cherokee Park Club should state the matter clearly as follows:

A ball lodged in a cray-fish hole through the fairway, not in a hazard, may be lifted and dropped without penalty. When in a cray-fish hole in a hazard it may be lifted and dropped in the hazard with a penalty of one stroke, keeping the spot from which the ball was lifted between the player and the hole. When in a cray-fish hole on a putting green the ball may be lifted and placed, without penalty but not nearer the hole.

For authority I should quote rule 27, section 2; rule 27, section 1, clause B; also rule 11, last sentence, and rule 27, section 3, as parallel cases.

The reason I recommend omitting clause A, section 1 of rule 27, is that in the first place that rule should be repealed or else clearly state that the ball may be dropped outside of the hazard only if the water fills the entire hazard. Naturally the hazard could not be full of cray-fish holes so there would be no excuse for dropping outside the hazard.

It is quite impossible to have rules for every contingency in golf, and as it is the rules are far too cumbersome now. In special cases like this the best thing for a committee to do is to look for the rule which presents a case as nearly parallel as possible and take a common sense view of the question. This is the ground on which I have based this decision, as it seems the most logical way of looking at it.

## DANIEL WILLARD SAYS B. & O. SHOULD RAISE FREIGHTS

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Daniel Willard, president, at a meeting of 400 officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Deer Park, Md., on Monday told of spending \$100,000,000 in improvements the last three years, practically giving a low grade line from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard and increasing the train capacity 50 per cent.

He said the railroad should have a horizontal increase of 5 per cent in freight rates and, having all confidence in the interstate commerce commission, he believes that the railroad case will meet favorable consideration.

## GUNPOWDER BRIDGE OPEN

BALTIMORE—The new concrete bridge over the Gunpowder river, just finished by the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad, was opened recently, says the Sun.

## PARISH HOUSE FOR ATHOL

ATHOL, Mass.—Plans are being made to build a parish house for St. John's Episcopal church here to cost \$8000. The Rev. Hervey C. Parke, Jr., is pastor.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### MEDFORD

Acting Police Chief Charles H. Ewell has issued a circular letter to parents asking their cooperation with the police, city government and Board of Trade to prevent young people from loitering about the streets.

The Medford Boat Club has arranged a schedule of assemblies to be held at the clubhouse starting Saturday. The others will be held Oct. 4, Oct. 13, Oct. 25 and Oct. 30. On Oct. 11 the usual gentlemen's night will be observed.

### WINCHESTER

The headquarters of the Progressive party which have been opened at 14 Walnut street will remain there until after the state election in November.

The Baptist Young People's Union will open its season tonight with a social and musicale in the church vestry.

The athletic association of the high school has elected: President, Douglas Case; vice-president, Francis Locke; secretary, Frederick Dodge; treasurer, Benjamin Hodges.

### WINTHROP

The Brotherhood of the First Baptist church will hold a meeting in the vestry this evening.

The Winthrop Spanish War Veterans Association will hold its first meeting for the fall Thursday evening and plan for the annual election of officers and the presentation of the blue ribbon and cup won in the Fourth of July celebration.

### LEXINGTON

Miss Helen Brown of Faneuil has been appointed by the school committee as teacher of Latin and French at the Lexington high school.

Miss Minnie Packard of Quincy is the new Latin and history teacher in the Lexington high school, succeeding Miss Laura S. Clark, who resigned.

### NEWTON

For the year ending July 31, 196 permits to erect frame buildings in Newton, were allowed at an estimated cost of \$589,613.

The first meeting of the season of the Newton Home Circle will be held in G. A. R. hall, Newtonville, Oct. 2.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Girls Club of the First Methodist Episcopal church will hold a meeting in the church tonight.

"Rally day" will be observed at the Methodist Episcopal church with a special service Sunday, Oct. 5.

### REVERE

Eagle lodge, Knights of Pythias, will visit Boylston lodge of Boston this evening. Robert M. Copeland, D. G. C., will make the address. The Boylston lodge has invited the entire membership of this lodge as guests.

### MALDEN

Fire Commissioner W. W. Campbell has purchased a motor car for Fire Chief Butler and the new car is to be delivered to the department this week.

### EVERETT

An addition is being built to the First Universalist church which is to contain the kitchen and social rooms.

## BANGOR TO HAVE NEW CLUB HOUSE

BANGOR, Me.—Plans are being made at the present time for a new country club in this city which is designed to succeed the Meadowbrook Golf Club.

An option has been secured on about 45 acres of meadow land, between Mt. Hope avenue and the extension of Garland street.

The plans include a suitable club house equipped with lounging, card, locker, general dining and lounging rooms; women's rooms, kitchen and serving rooms, two spacious verandas; shower baths and dressing rooms in the basement, says the Bangor Commercial. Two or three dirt tennis courts and a first class nine-hole golf course complete the proposed equipment.

## DANIEL WILLARD SAYS B. & O. SHOULD RAISE FREIGHTS

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Daniel Willard, president, at a meeting of 400 officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Deer Park, Md., on Monday told of spending \$100,000,000 in improvements the last three years, practically giving a low grade line from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard and increasing the train capacity 50 per cent.

He said the railroad should have a horizontal increase of 5 per cent in freight rates and, having all confidence in the interstate commerce commission, he believes that the railroad case will meet favorable consideration.

## GUNPOWDER BRIDGE OPEN

BALTIMORE—The new concrete bridge over the Gunpowder river, just finished by the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad, was opened recently, says the Sun.

## PARISH HOUSE FOR ATHOL

ATHOL, Mass.—Plans are being made to build a parish house for St. John's Episcopal church here to cost \$8000. The Rev. Hervey C. Parke, Jr., is pastor.

### WAKEFIELD

The county commissioners are to issue a formal order for the location of the exact bounds of Lowell street, between Vernon street and Montrose, the petition of residents of that locality having been approved.

George H. S. Driver, adjutant of post 12, G. A. R., has been appointed to inspect the posts of Melrose, Saugus, Woburn and Reading. Stanley R. Dearborn, senior vice commander, and D. J. Starbuck, also members of the local post, have been delegated to conduct inspections at headquarters and Woburn, respectively, and William D. Deadman, past commander, will inspect at Stoneham.

### READING

The Mark Master degree will be conferred on several candidates at tomorrow evening's convocation of Reading Royal Arch chapter of Masons.

Enterprise Rebekah lodge will have an entertainment and apron sale after this evening's meeting.

Edgar O. Dewey, past master of Good Samaritan lodge, A. F. and A. M., has been appointed as district grand marshal on the suite of District Deputy W. F. Deadman of Wakefield and will assist in inspecting the lodges of the seventh Masonic district.

### CONCORD

At the next meeting of the Concord grange in the town hall Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, there is to be a discussion of "Domestic Science."

These members of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club have been named as doorkeepers at the club during the coming season: Mrs. Hollis S. Howe, chairman; Mrs. Charles Dennison, Mrs. George W. Hunt, Mrs. Charles G. Kent, Mrs. Albert W. Lee, Miss Cornelia Thorpe and Miss Esther Wheeler.

### MELROSE

President Frank M. Sawtell of the Kernwood Club of Malden has accepted the invitation of President Bertram E. Lovejoy to be one of the speakers at the Saturday evening gentlemen's night of the Melrose Club Sept. 27.

The annual meeting of Wyoming lodge of Masons will be held tomorrow night at Masonic Temple.

### CHELSEA

The Boy Scouts will hold a meeting in the vestry of Mt. Bellingham church.

The new superintendent of schools, Frank E. Parlin will meet the principals and teachers at the Williams school late tomorrow afternoon and give a short talk on the outlook of the schools for the year.

### QUINCY

The Girls Friendly Aid Society of St. Chrysostom church holds its first meeting of the season in the vestry Friday evening.

The Quincy Yacht Club holds its final party of the season at its clubhouse at Houghs Neck this evening.

### ARLINGTON

Members of the Young People's Christian Union will hold a special meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of the president, Miss Katharine I. Yerrinton.

## STORE NEWS

Miss Cecelia Peterson who has been connected for four years with the costume department of the Gilchrist Company during the summer season, has resumed her usual winter work of teaching the piano. She graduated from the Faelton school in June.

Miss Mildred Ivy has been secured by the William Filene's Sons Company as assistant to Miss Bernice M. Cannon, educational director. Miss Ivy is a graduate of Vassar, and has taken the normal course in salesmanship at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. During the past year she has had charge of the educational work at Halle Brothers in Cleveland, O.

J. W. Burgoyne, secretary of the Magrane Houston Company Cooperative Association and also floor manager for the store, has gone away for a two weeks' vacation.

Florists of the city are mapping out plans for the convention of the Society of American Florists, which will be held here in August, 1914. This will bring together growers, seedmen and dealers in all branches pertaining to the growing of flowers. There is a woman's auxiliary which meets at the same time, and an elaborate program is to be arranged for the entertainment of the visitors.

Buyers from this city who have gone to New York this week are C. W. Conkling of R. H. Stearns & Co., A. C. Smith and C. E. Bradley of the William Filene's Sons Company, H. L. Kline and Mrs. E. A. Malle of the Henry Siegel Company and Mrs. G. S. Matthews and Miss G. Cooper of the Jordan Marsh Company.

FREE PICTURES BY Y. M. C. A. LAWRENCE, Mass.—Aliens residing in this city will enjoy free every Sunday evening a motion picture program at the Lawrence Y. M. C. A. building. Last Sunday several reels of pictures on educational topics were shown to over 250 men.



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Complete Equipment  
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PRESIDENT GREET'S MONTANA BY WIRE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson, Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, eastern time, sent from Washington a special telegram of congratulations and good wishes to the people of Montana by a direct telegraph wire to Helena, terminating on the state fair grounds. Arrangements for the special message were made last week by Senator Walsh of Montana. The telegram arrived in Helena at 1:30 o'clock, mountain time, at which hour the state fair opened.

PLYMOUTH VETERANS TO MEET BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—By invitation of Bridgewater post, G. A. R. and W. R. C. the fifty-third quarterly meeting of the Plymouth county G. A. R. and W. R. C. will be held in this town Monday, Oct. 13.



## HOTEL RADISSON

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Opened in 1910  
Cost \$1,500,000

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European, 75c to \$2.50  
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A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel.  
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.

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Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast  
Built of Concrete and Steel

TARIFF \$1.50 per day and up. Combine all modern attractions.  
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"EVERYTHING NEW BUT THE OCEAN"

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**Hotel DeLuxe**  
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Just completed, delightfully situated on high ground immediately overlooking the ocean, has elevator, steam heat, sun parlor, private baths. Rates \$1.00 and up.

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A Progressive Hotel in a Progressive City.  
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Absolutely fireproof, new and modern, beautifully furnished, excellent cuisine, perfect service.  
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SAN ANTONIO HOTEL CO., Owners. PERCY TYBRELL, Manager.



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ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL

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Walter H. Marshall  
Manager



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One minute from Back Bay and Huntington Av. Stations  
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MINING STEEL FOR DRILLS AND JUMPERS  
**FLOCKTON, TOMPKIN & CO., Ltd.**  
Newhall Steel Works, SHEFFIELD

## BY-ELECTIONS IN FALL ARE SEEN AS BAROMETER

Filling of Vacancies in Congress Expected to Show Trend of Politics Concerning Republican and Progressive Parties

## ISSUES LIKE MAINE'S

WASHINGTON—The congressional by-elections of the present fall should throw some light on the question of whether the disposition of anti-Democratic elements in American politics to get together once more, as they did in the recent congressional election in Maine, is to continue. There are now five House vacancies, and in three of them the issues will be made as squarely as they were in the recent campaign in Maine. The other two districts are in New York city, and safely Democratic, and, therefore, the Republicans and the Progressives will not pay particular attention to them.

The House vacancies are in the following states:  
West Virginia, first district. This vacancy was caused by the appointment of Representative John W. Davis to be solicitor-general in the Wilson administration.

New York, thirteenth and twentieth districts. The vacancy in the former district was caused by Timothy D. Sullivan, and in the latter by the appointment of Representative Francis Burton Harrison to be Governor-General of the Philippines. These districts are Democratic by safe margins.

Maryland, third district. The vacancy here was caused by Representative George Kenig.

Massachusetts, third district. Vacancy caused by Representative William H. Wilder.

The election in West Virginia will fall on Oct. 14; there is a general purpose, if preliminaries can be arranged, to fill the other four vacancies at the regular elections in November. In New York this will certainly be done, it is said, and plans to that end are being made in both Massachusetts and Maryland.

Theodore Roosevelt carried the first West Virginia district last year, receiving 13,222 votes, to 12,688 for President.

## REORGANIZATION PROPOSED FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON—Legislation next winter has been proposed relieving the interior department of several of its large and important bureaus. The interior department is unquestionably the largest and most cumbersome of all the executive departments, and it is now being realized by many public men that it should be reorganized with an assignment of some of its large bureaus to some of the other executive departments, whose heads have comparatively little to do. There is no good reason, for instance, why the patent office should be attached to the interior department. Its work more naturally falls within the scope of the department of commerce. Similarly, the work of the reclamation bureau more properly falls into line with the scope of the agricultural department's authority. Already the forest service is a part of the agricultural department, and the reclamation service, it is pointed out, is closely related to the forest service, and the two should be together under one cabinet head. Then, too, it is being said that there is no reason why the pension bureau, with its many hundreds of clerks and large activities, should be attached to the interior department.

All of these matters will be considered next winter when the bill which is to be introduced to lessen the work of the interior secretary comes up for consideration. The secretary of commerce has not one tenth the work to do that is required of the secretary of the interior,

## HEATING AND VENTILATING

**ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.**  
Heating & Ventilating Engineers  
103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 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## MISCELLANEOUS

## TYPEWRITER CABINETS

**PUT YOUR IDEALS INTO PRACTICE.** Last time you mislaid something important you resolved to be more methodical. *Anciently*, easier said than done; *Now*, just as easy to do it as to think about it. First—Because you know it's natural; Second—Because of this Safe Cabinet, made at THE BEAVER WORKS, SEVENOAKS, enabling you to clinch that resolution.



## MISCELLANEOUS

## TYPEWRITER CABINETS

## BRADFORD

## GRINDSTONES

**GRINDSTONE AND BEST BLUE RUBSTONE MANUFACTURERS**  
**Herbert Macgregor & Co.**  
5 HUSTLERGATE  
BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE  
ENGLAND  
Quotations given F. O. B. Liverpool

**STAINED GLASS**  
**The BRADFORD STAINED GLASS and LEADED LIGHT WORKS**  
Decorative Glass for All Purposes  
**W. LAZENBY & SON** Tel. 1941  
26 to 34 Northgate, Bradford

**RESTAURANTS**  
**The TOKIO CAFE and RESTAURANT CO., Ltd.**  
Bradford, Yorkshire, England  
PIECE HALL YARD—Near Exchange

**DYEING AND CLEANING**  
High Class Dyeing and Dry Cleaning  
Costumes, Blouses, Suits, etc., Dry  
Cleaned by Superior Staff.  
H. PRECIOS (Department 8)  
Vaughan St. (Tel. 1954) BRADFORD  
Your patronage respectfully solicited.

**CLOTHES PURCHASED**  
**WANTED**  
Ladies' gentlemen's and children's CAST  
OFF CLOTHING: good prices paid for  
suitable articles. Business address: MRS.  
DUNLOP, 10 Tennyson place, BRADFORD.

**PAYING GUESTS**  
"A Home from Home"  
MRS. LAMBERT, 12 Cunliffe Villas, Man-  
ningham, Bradford, desires paying guests.  
Terms during winter months.

**BLACKPOOL**  
**DENTISTRY**  
**Merrill, Warren, & Lonsdale**  
26, Duffield Road, DERBY.  
and St. Stephen's Place, FLEETWOOD  
Near Blackpool.

**PAPER PATTERNS**  
FOR THE "BEACON" Perfect Fitting  
Paper Patterns and Spillings Corsets, note  
address: JONES & WALTON, Talbot  
Chambers, Talbot Square, Blackpool.

**APARTMENTS**  
SUNNY ROOMS ON THE CLIFFS, 1  
min. from sea, tram, golf links. Moderate  
terms during winter months. Denby, Gynn  
Estate, Bisham, Blackpool.

**CONFECTIONERS**  
DENBY'S celebrated Yorkshire Parkin,  
1s. per block, by post 1s. 4d. Address  
Denby, Gynn Estate, Blackpool.

**BRUSSELS**  
**SCHOOLS**  
**BRUSSELS**  
CHATEAU CHARLE-ALBERT  
Boltfort (1/4 hour by electric tram  
from town).  
HOME FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
Well-known professors for Music,  
Arts, etc.  
Charming grounds, tennis, etc.  
Apply: Principals.

**LEEDS**  
**FINE ARTS DEALER**  
W. BRIERLEY  
Bookseller and Fine Art Dealer  
Bond Street, Leeds.  
ROSENKRANTZ'S GREAT PICTURE  
"THE OMNIPRESENT."  
Price 21s.

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**  
**GIBBINS**  
Wholesale Grocer  
LEEDS  
General Supply Stores  
HORSFORTH

**BOLTON**  
**PRINTERS**  
**SYKES & MORRIS**  
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS AND  
STATIONERS.  
ASHBURNER ST., BOLTON, LANCs.  
Tele. 1365 Bolton.

## DUBLIN

## BULBS

**Dickson's**  
**Gorgeous Hawmark Darwin Tulips**

Awarded first prize each successive year  
at Temple Bar Show, London, from 1902  
till 1912, and the Federation Cup at the  
International Exhibition, Chelsea, 1912.

We are the Largest Importers and  
Growers of Bulbs in Ireland, and all our  
Bulbs are personally tested by us, and  
chosen only from the thickest and most  
robust stocks.

We invite a comparison of our prices  
with those of Dutch or other houses.  
Write for Illustrated Catalogues and  
Price List, Post Free.

**Alex Dickson & Sons, Ltd.**  
60 Dawson Street, DUBLIN

**LADIES SPORTS COATS**  
**LATEST DESIGNS IN**  
**LADIES'**  
**Sports Coats**

Very large stock to select from.  
Prices from 6/11 to £2.2.0.

**D. KELLETT, Ltd.**  
South Great George's St.  
and Exchequer St.  
**DUBLIN**

**HOUSES FOR SALE**  
Very beautifully situated in County  
Donegal, sale price £400, well built modern  
house, 13 rooms and 2 bathrooms; excel-  
lent water supply. Nearly 600 acres pasture  
and mountains. House needs doing up.  
"A" Annex, 35 Moleworth Street, Dublin.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
**DIXON'S DUBLIN**  
**"Favourite" Soap**  
A pure free-lathering household soap  
in tablets.

**DIXON'S DUBLIN**  
**"Arbutus" Toilet SOAP**  
Specially suitable for the complexion.  
May be obtained from THE NEW  
IRISH DIRECT SUPPLY, VICTORIA  
ST., LONDON, S.W., and from any  
of Messrs. LEVERETT & FRYE'S  
Establishments.

**STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS**  
**Cambridge Ltd.**  
18 AND 20 GRAFTON STREET  
**DUBLIN**  
Visiting Cards Engraved

**LADIES TAILORS**  
**LADIES' TAILOR**  
**HABIT MAKER**  
**G. P. MUMFORD**  
Special  
Attention to  
Foreign and  
Colonial Orders.  
18 and 19, Rutland St., DUBLIN

**DEVELOPING AND PRINTING**  
NEGATIVES AND FILMS  
Developed and Printed in  
The Photographic Department  
ASIMORE'S INTERNATIONAL  
PHARMACY, DUBLIN  
21 Dawson Street, DUBLIN

**HOELS**  
**DUBLIN**  
**MAPLE'S HOTEL**  
KILDARE STREET  
First-Class  
Central, quiet, moderate terms

**MILLINERY AND BLOUSES**  
MILLINERY AND BLOUSES—Smart  
millinery, original styles, at reasonable  
prices. French Blouses and Petticoat  
Corsets specialists. MCINTYRE & CO., 21  
Dawson St., Dublin.

**MANICURE**  
MANICURE done by special appointment.  
Charge 1s. 6d.  
MISS BROE, 21 Dawson St., Dublin.

**35 SCHOOLS IS**  
**CITY'S NECESSITY**

PHILADELPHIA—Thirty-five new ele-  
mentary schools are needed in the city,  
according to the estimate of Dr. William  
C. Jacobs, associate superintendent of  
schools.

He and Superintendent Brumbaugh re-  
cently began the compilation of a list  
of neighborhoods where the school con-  
gestion exists, says the North American.

"The list will not be completed  
within a month," Dr. Jacobs said. "New  
schools are needed in all sections. The  
neighborhoods where the lack of facili-  
ties is most acute will be cared for  
first."

**PUT TWO STAMPS ON LETTERS**  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Under date of  
Brownsville, Tex., the Express says: Be-  
cause the United States does not recog-  
nize the constitutionalists, residents of  
Matamoros are required to use two post-  
age stamps on all letters.

## AUSTRALIAN ADVERTISEMENTS

## JEWELERS

**William Farmer & Co.**  
LIMITED  
**Vice-Regal Jewellers**  
34 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY

The leading house in Australia for  
Diamond and Gem Jewellery.

An invitation to visitors is respectfully  
solicited to view our show rooms.

A fine selection of Australian  
Stones and extra fine Black Opal.

**DRY GOODS STORES**  
**Mrs. Williams**  
138 MILITARY ROAD  
**Neutral Bay, N. Sydney**

Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery,  
Laces, Gloves and Neckwear

**TAILORING**  
**Miss Horwood**  
41 ELIZABETH STREET  
**SYDNEY**

**High-Class Ladies' Tailor**  
**W. NICHOLSON**  
HIGH-CLASS TAILOR and  
COSTUME MAKER  
48 Castlereagh Street  
**SYDNEY**

**ADVERTISING EXPERT**  
**GEO. W. MARTIN**  
Advertising Specialist  
Ocean House, Moore St.

**TYPOGRAPHERS**  
**MRS. and MISS BOUTBEE**  
TYPOGRAPHERS  
Union Bank Chambers, 68 1/2 Pitt Street  
Tel. City 1128

**SHOEMAKERS—MOSMAN**  
**A. MARTIN**  
155 Military Road, Mosman  
**BOOT MAKER**

**INSURANCE**  
**The I. O. A.**  
The Insurance Office of Australia  
Capital Authorized..... £250,000  
Capital Subscribed..... 100,000  
Capital Paid Up..... £2,500  
"Australians should support their own  
company."

Head Office, 263 Georgia St., Sydney

**INSURE WITH**  
**WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.**  
Capital £512,350

**FIRE MARINE**  
Lowest Rates Prompt Settlements  
New South Wales Branch  
11 Bond Street, SYDNEY

**Commercial Union**  
**Assurance Co. Ltd.**  
FIRE AND PLATE GLASS  
Funds exceed £23,000,000

Pitt and Hunter Sts., SYDNEY

**T. FERRIS**  
INSURANCE BROKER  
Union Bank Chambers  
68 1/2 PITT STREET  
Telephone City 1911

Fire, Marine, Plate Glass and Guarantee  
Assurance effected at lowest rates.

**FIRE INSURANCE**  
**NORTHERN ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY, Limited**  
Funds £7,700,000  
80 Pitt Street  
**SYDNEY**

**HARDWARE**  
"The Home of Noted Low Prices"  
For General Hardware, Drapery  
Furnishings, Tools of Trade

**Nock & Kirby, Ltd.**  
188-194 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

**CONFECTIONERY**  
92 QUEEN ST., WOOLHARA  
Canberra, Confectionery, Ice Cream Par-  
lor and Soda Fountain

**AUSTRALIAN**  
**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
for the Monitor may be sent to  
**MR. JOHN O'BRIEN**  
Somerset House, Moore St.,  
**SYDNEY.**

**DRAPERIES AND CLOTHING**  
**DAVID JONES, Ltd**  
Opp. G. P. O. SYDNEY

FOR  
**Drapery Furnishing**  
and All Your

**Needs in Clothing**

**REAL ESTATE AGENTS**  
**RAINE AND HORNE**  
Sydney, Australia

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE  
AGENTS, ATTORNEYS UNDER  
POWER, AND VALUATORS.  
RENTS AND INTERESTS, ETC., COL-  
LECTED.

**ESTATES MANAGED**  
**DENTISTS**  
Telephone 905 City

**Mr. W. Holme Nolan**  
**DENTAL SURGEON**  
"WYOMING"  
179 Macquarie Street  
**SYDNEY**

**PRINTERS AND STATIONERS**  
**VALE & PEARSON**  
Printers and Stationers  
2 Castlereagh Street  
**SYDNEY**

**MEAT EXPORTERS**  
**AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MEAT**  
Correspondence invited by  
THE PASTORAL FINANCE ASSN., Ltd.  
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS  
FROZEN MEAT EXPORTERS  
Cable "KIRKIBUILD" SYDNEY, N. S. W.

**PRIVATE HOTELS**  
**THE ASTOR**  
123 Macquarie Street  
First-Class Private Hotel  
Beautifully situated, overlooking Botanical  
Gardens and Harbour

**AT RAILWAY TERMINALS**

A special Boston & Albany railway  
train, consisting of composite engine  
Berkeley and private car No. 99, oc-  
cupied by an official party, left South  
station in charge of Traveling Con-  
ductor William H. Brown at 8:50 o'clock  
this morning en route to Albany.

The private car Westmoreland, oc-  
cupied by Henry C. Frick and party  
passed through Boston over the New  
England lines during the night en route  
from Frides Crossing to New York city.

George Church, first trick train de-  
parturer Boston & Albany road, South  
station, is spending a two weeks' vaca-  
tion in camp near Houlton, Me.

A special notice issued by General  
Superintendent William F. Ray of the  
Boston & Maine road under date of Sept.  
22, reads as follows: "Effective this date,  
the position of assistant general super-  
intendent is abolished. Effective same  
date, G. H. Folger is appointed superin-  
tendent terminal division with office in  
North station, Boston.

The Lucius Engineering Company of  
Pittsburgh installed a 475-ton steel  
bridge at Woodland on the Highland  
branch of the Boston & Albany road  
yesterday morning.

The private Pullman car Mayflower,  
occupied by Mrs. H. H. Houston and  
party, passed through Boston today en  
route from Portland, Me., to Chestnut  
Hill, Pa., via Boston & Maine railway  
and federal express.

The Boston & Maine railway private  
car No. 555, occupied by General Super-  
intendent William F. Ray and party,  
was attached to the southern division's  
Montreal express from North station  
yesterday, en route to northern New  
England territory.

For the accommodation of New York  
city and western immigrants arriving at  
East Boston today on the Italian line  
steamship Palermo, the Boston & Albany  
road will have a special train alongside  
at 3 p. m.

Benjamin W. Cuppy, engineer in charge  
of bridges and buildings for the Boston  
& Maine road, left North station during  
the night in the private car No. 333 for  
Sherbrooke, P. Q., for a four days' in-  
spection by special train over the Con-  
necticut & Passumpsic division.

**PROF. LAIRD NEW SECRETARY**  
TORONTO, Ont.—The Rev. Professor  
Robert Laird, of the staff of Queen's  
Theological College, has been offered and  
accepted the secretaryship of the board  
of finance of the Presbyterian church in  
Canada, says the Mail and Empire under  
date of Kingston, Ont.

**COLLEGE PRESIDENT INSTALLED**  
JANESVILLE, Wis.—Under date of To-  
ledo, Ia., the Gazette says: In the pres-  
ence of a gathering of clergymen and  
educators of the United Brethren church  
Dr. Marion R. Drury was installed as  
president of Leander Clark College.

## HOUSES FOR SALE

**HALE, CHESHIRE**—Modern detached  
house for sale with very charming interior,  
occupying 2,000 square yards, freehold. Contain-  
ing drawing and dining rooms, billiard  
room, library, bathroom, entrance hall and  
vestibule with cloak room and lavatory.  
Seven bedrooms, bathroom, excellent offi-  
ces. Electric light and heated throughout  
by hot water, gas radiators in 3 halls.  
Garage (14 ft and 16 ft) and 10 years of  
rooms can be obtained for pleasure grounds.  
If desired, adjoining present garden. Apply  
A. B. Manchester, Advertising Office,  
15 St. Peter's Square, Manchester.

**HOUSES TO LET**  
**BENHILL, SUSSEX**  
TO LET—Large well furnished house on  
Sea Front facing south, containing 5 sit-  
ting rooms and 13 bedrooms. Close to  
shops and station, good drainage, every-  
thing in good condition, rent ten guineas  
a week. Apply F. WILLIAMS, Sandring-  
ham, Benhill.

**CLOTHING PURCHASED**  
**REASONABLE PRICES**  
Will be paid for every description of  
ladies', gentlemen's and children's  
Discarded Clothing  
by HOLTS, 7 Lord St., FLEETWOOD,  
LANCS. Parcels may be sent and if  
prices are not acceptable will be returned  
carriage paid.

**SCHOOLS**  
**FROEBELIAN SCHOOL**  
ILKLEY  
Preparatory Boarding School for  
Boys and Girls.  
Apply MISS KNIGHT.

**MELBOURNE HOUSE, YORK, ENGL.**  
A commercial and civil service school  
for boys & to 16 years of age. Principal:  
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

**SITUATION WANTED**  
**WANTED—ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEP-  
ER** desires permanent situation in any  
part of England; 25 years banking, audit-  
ing and commercial experience; best ref-  
erences. J. G. BLANKENBERG, 3 Bryn-  
mor Crescent, Swansea, Eng.

**BOURNEMOUTH**  
**PENSION**  
**Bournemouth**  
BARON'S COURT, BOSCOMBE—Highly  
recommended Pension. Central for sea and  
land excursions. South aspect. Detached.  
Liberal cuisine; separate tables. Moderate  
terms; tariff by return. HEARN, Proprietor.

**BOURNEMOUTH**  
Crag Hall, First  
class, liberal Pension. Fine position on  
celebrated West Cliff. Old established.  
Greatly enlarged. Over 40 bedrooms.  
Spacious dining, recreation and drawing  
rooms. Lounge, Billiards. Electric. Sep-  
arate tables. Moderate. Illus: Tarr  
HINE, Proprietor. Phone 209, Telegrams,  
Cragged 15 mouth.

**ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS**  
**BOURNEMOUTH**  
ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS  
JOLIFFE FLINT & CROSS  
Illustrated Registers Post Free

**BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS**  
**BERKSWELL, BOURNEMOUTH**  
High-class Boarding Establishment, stand-  
ing in its own grounds on the West Cliff,  
close to the Sea, Pines, Winter Gardens,  
etc. Terms moderate.  
MR. and MRS. BRIDGMAN KING

**RESTAURANTS**  
**CHRISTCHURCH, BOURNEMOUTH**  
**"THE COSY"**  
Light Refreshments Served Indoors  
and in Garden.  
Close to Tramway Terminus and famous  
Priory.

**PARIS**  
**DRESSMAKERS**  
**WEEKS**  
156, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
**PARIS**  
Smart Dancer and Reception Gowns.  
SPECIALTY—Tailor-made Gowns.

**SCHOOLS**  
**High-Class French**  
**Finishing School**  
**FOR GIRLS**  
2, Place Possoz, PARIS  
Principal, MISS DRYDEN  
Modern Languages, Art, Music, Literature,  
Travels.

**PENSION**  
**PARIS—Attractive Pension**  
12 Avenue Jules Janin, entrance 12 Rue  
de la Pompe, near Bois de Boulogne.  
Every modern convenience. Recom-  
mended.

**PARIS, 12 RUE CHALORIN.**  
Pension (garden) receives ladies and  
young girls. Resident French Chaperon.

**BRISTOL**  
**HOTELS**  
**LYNDALE HOTEL**  
(Residential and commercial). Quiet. Pleas-  
ant. Central. Berkeley sq. (opp. Museum).  
Clifton. Bristol. Mrs. Lettaby Morgan.

## LIVERPOOL

## COSTUMIERS

**G. H. LEE & CO., LTD.**  
BASNETT ST., LIVERPOOL

**THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND VALUE**  
**COSTUMIERS, LADIES' TAILORS**

**MILLINERY, MANTLES, OUTFITTING,**  
**GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY**  
**GENERAL DRAPERY**

**SPECIALITES—Crepe de Chine Blouses,**  
**all Colors, plain tucked, 16/6.**  
**FRENCH KID GLOVES, 3 button, Black,**  
**White and Colors, 3/6 per pair.**

**BOOTMAKERS**  
**Richard Warner & Son**  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS  
9 St. Georges Crescent, LIVERPOOL.  
Established 1849.  
Boots made on customers' own lasts. The  
best craftsmen employed.  
Only genuine English oak bark tanned  
sole leather used. Goods sent to all parts  
of the world.

**GLASGOW**  
**TRAVEL**  
**Glasgow & South**  
**Western Railway**

**WHEN VISITING THE**  
**LAND O' BURNS**  
ask for tickets via the Midland and  
G. & S. W. Railways.

**OVER 100 GOLF COURSES**  
**SERVED BY THIS RAILWAY**

Magnificent Hotels at Glasgow (St.  
Enoch), Ayr, Turnberry and Dumfries.  
St. Enoch Station, DAVID COOPER,  
Glasgow, General Manager.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
**AMERICAN**  
**BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS**  
For Men, Women and Children, at  
**THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE**  
114, Cowcaddens Street, GLASGOW.  
Mail orders carefully attended to.  
THOMAS REID, Proprietor

**STROUD**  
**ANIMAL PICTURES**  
NATURE KAKEMONOS  
(on washing stuff on rollers) for Class-  
room, Study, Nursery or Saloon. Decor-  
ative, Educational, Gay. Designed and pub-  
lished by MAXWELL ARMFIELD, The  
Little House, Stroud, Glos. Now ready:  
Tiger, Ixer, Giraffe, Blue Tit, Butterfly,  
Serpent, etc. 6d. each, mailed. Agents  
wanted: especially Furnishers and Decor-  
ators. Also designing of all kinds: Book-  
plates, Letterheads, Wall Decoration. Ex-  
hibitor, R.A., New English, Paris Salon,  
etc.

**BOOK SHOPS**  
**The SESAME BOOK SHOP**  
AN IDEAL COUNTRY  
BOOK SHOP  
Books of every description. Any book  
obtained. Full London discount. Cheap  
artistic colour-prints, Medical prints, etc.  
Carriage paid on orders over £1.  
**STROUD, GLOS.**

## European Advertisements

All European advertisements should be sent through the European  
Advertising Office. Address The Advertising Representative, The  
Christian Science Monitor, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand,  
London, England. Telegrams: Alphomega, Estrand, London. Tele-  
phone: 9723 Central.

At present, unless otherwise arranged, European advertisements  
appear in this department on Tuesday of each week. The rates per  
insertion are as follows:

**STRAIGHT CLASSIFIED** (where nonpareil type alone is used—  
6 words to the line and 12 lines to the inch)—1 or 2 insertions, per  
line, 6d., per inch, 8s.; 3 or more insertions, per line, 5d., per inch, 5s.  
Minimum, 3 lines.

**CLASSIFIED DISPLAY** (where type other than nonpareil is em-  
ployed or display, or a border, or an illustration is given)—1 to 12  
insertions, 8s. 8d. per inch; 13 to 25 insertions, 7s. per inch; 26 or  
more insertions, 5s. 8d. per inch. Minimum, half an inch.



## RATES

Display: 1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 18c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON, D. C. REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Washington, D. C., Maryland and Virginia Properties  
W. P. McDOWELL  
KENOIS BUILDING, 11TH AND G  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## AGENTS WANTED

## Agents Wanted

To sell genuine Irish linen in all localities; full line of hand embroidered and handkerchiefs; a clean, profitable proposition for reliable parties who are willing to work. M. MILLER, P. O. Box 800, Los Angeles, Calif.

## EMPLOYMENT WANTED—CANADA

WANTED—Place for young man on grain or fruit farm, also positions for ladies (young) willing to undertake domestic work. Address: SLOANE, EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 53, Sloane Sq., London, Eng.

## PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

## CUT GLASSWARE

## Rich Cut Glass

TUMBLERS—50c per 1/2 dozen  
JUGS to match, \$2.00  
Repairing of all kinds.  
THE CUT GLASS SHOP  
7 SOUTH 15TH STREET  
Mail Orders. Tel. Spruce 5249

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

EDWARD L. KETTERER, accompanist and teacher of piano, invites students for winter season in Philadelphia and New Jersey. Summer add. The Englewood, Beach Haven, N. J.

ETHEL FRANCES FIRMIN—Graduate in Music of U. of Pa. Pianist-Accompanist and Teacher of Piano (Virgil Method) and Harmony. Studios 1710 Chestnut st. and 253 S. 5th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## TAILORS AND CLEANERS

THE CAREFUL CLEANER  
RENATUS S. BOCK  
4073 MARKET STREET  
Telephone, Preston 3978

## PHOTOGRAPHY

## PORTRAITS

at HOME or STUDIO, ENGINEERING and COMMERCIAL WORK. Amateur Work Developed and Printed. ALFRED HOLDEN, 5109 Ridge ave., Willschickon.

## TABLE SPECIALTIES

If your grocer does not keep  
AUNT  
CLARA'S Mustard Sauce  
UNEXCELLED Address  
MRS. CLARA L. HELMS, 2006 W. Berks st.

## PRINTING

PRINTING Walter Hunter  
WHEN PROMISED STREET  
AND A FULL COUNT Both 'Phones

## PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

STENOGRAPHY, typewriting, duplicating, all branches; work called for and delivered; reasonable. FLOYD E. KINNEY, 6921 Christian st. Bell Tel. Woodland 40-04 L.  
MULTIGRAPHING—SUBSTITUTING TYPEWRITING  
Ella S. Hurff, 1033 Real Estate Trust bldg.

## SAN DIEGO, CAL., ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 605 Scripps Building

## MUSIC

Thearle Music Co.  
1840-1844 D. ST. NEAR 7th ST.  
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Oldest and largest dealers in everything pertaining to music.  
Headquarters for musicians and students of music.  
VISITORS WELCOME.

## EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

GRAYMAN & THOMPSON  
1234-1236 Fifth St., San Diego, Cal.  
STEINWAY and UPRIGHT Pianos, Player Pianos, Sheet Music, Stringed Instruments, Kately Pipe Organs.

## CLEANERS AND DYERS

Lory Parisian Cleaning Co.  
We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Our work has no equal. Phones Home 4420, Home 1586, Main 2880. Is now located at 3541 Seventh st., between Robinson and University aves.

## DENTISTS

DR. H. C. BARNHART  
Fifth and University Main 3602

## DAYTON, (O.) ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 117 East First Street

## CLEANERS

Bell Phone Main 1635 Home Phone 4639

## THE

Fenton Cleaning Co.  
CORNER FOURTH AND LUDLOW STS., DAYTON, OHIO.  
We call for your work.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Coats, Suits  
Millinery and Dry Goods  
Wm. F. Oelman & Co.  
Agents for Queen Quality Shoes and Standard Patterns  
Main and Fourth Sts., Dayton, O.

## DENTISTS

DR. A. T. WHITESIDE, Dentist  
Callahan Block, N. E. Corner 3d and Main Streets.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS—WASH.

MISS MARGARET MILLS  
PIANO INSTRUCTION  
The Atlantic Apartments. Phone N 6514

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

The Owner and Manufacturer of a High Grade Furniture Polish would like to communicate with parties having capital with the view of placing the polish on the market on a larger scale. Would sell the formula.  
Have the best of testimonials.  
W. R. HILL  
632 "A" St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

## PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Gowns Tailoring

Inook  
3321 WALNUT STREET  
MILLSOP & MCKEE  
MILLINERY AND GOWNS  
Own materials made up. Appointments 3000 Chestnut st. Tel. Preston 2270 D.

## MANICURING AND HAIRDRESSING

M. T. HARTMAN  
302 Keith's Theatre Bldg. Tel. Walnut 6104

MISS WILSON will call by appointment to show Exclusive Dress Materials for fall and winter. 363 E. Chelton st. Gmtn. 11431D.

## MILLINERY

## GREENBERG'S

33 South 52nd Street  
UP-TO-DATE  
MILLINERY CREATIONS  
ALSO A FULL LINE OF FURS  
Bell Telephone Open Evenings

## MILLINERY

FOR  
FALL AND WINTER  
Miss KESEL & Miss JUSTICE  
130 SOUTH 15TH ST.  
Lightness and Comfort Our Specialty

## DECORATORS

ARTISTIC WALL PAPERS,  
DRAPERIES, RUGS & FURNITURE.  
Kier, Teupe & Company  
41 SOUTH 15TH STREET

## MAGAZINE AGENCIES

ALL MAGAZINES—Club rates; catalogue. WM. B. MULLEN, 1619 Wakefield st. Bell Tel. Frankford 314 A.

## Philadelphia Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to E. E. DANIELL, 1713 Sansom bldg.

## PASADENA ADVERTISEMENTS

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 639 Chamber of Commerce Building.

## FURNITURE

## W. W. SWARTHOUT

94 West Colorado St.  
Furniture Rugs Draperies to Order

Estimates and designs furnished free. See our stock before you place your order. Prices right.  
Phone F. O. 372 for quick response.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS BY APPOINTMENT.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

## Miss Myra Irene Husted

TEACHER OF PIANO  
Miss Margaret Miller Kerr  
TEACHER OF VIOLIN

WIN reopen their studios, 210-212 BROOKWAY BUILDING  
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD  
Appointments may be made forenoon thereafter.

## MILLINERY

## HOWARTER

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
DESIGNER OF AUTHENTICATIVE STYLES  
AND IMPORTER OF PARISIAN NOVELTIES  
292 EAST COLORADO ST. Phone Col. 544

## ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

## JEPSON-SALISBURY CO.

28 E. COLORADO STREET  
ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND APPLIANCES  
Phone Fair Oaks 250 Interior Wiring and Supplies

## ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## J. W. Mather Co. Inc.

PASADENA, CAL.  
DRY GOODS  
WOMEN'S APPAREL  
HOME FURNISHINGS

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Dress Fabrics

All the weaves most desired for present wear. Fabrics of quality that will retain their life and beauty. A most complete showing. SILKS in sure fashions and pure qualities.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## The Waldorf Hair Store

284 East Colorado Street.  
Manufacturers of  
ALL KINDS OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS.  
Marvel waving, shampooing, manicuring, Toilet Articles.  
Phone F. O. 1912. Mme. L. Taey.

## SHOES

## Walk-Over Shoes

We want you to buy Walk-Over Shoes only because you feel that they will be thoroughly satisfactory in every respect.

It is our great pleasure to see the hundreds of satisfied customers of the store all over Pasadena.

## The Walk-Over Boot Company

## FURNITURE

"Broadway's Always"  
For Quality Furniture.  
You Want High Grade Home Furnishings at Prices Commensurate with the Quality.  
THAT IS THE ONLY KIND WE SELL

## "HOUSE OF QUALITY"

256-278 E. Colorado St. Colorado 264

## FUEL AND FEED

Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain  
Union Feed & Fuel Co., 99 East Union St.; phone Col. 2939. South Pasadena office, 1523 Mission St.; phones, Col. 339, L. A. Home 36093.

## BOOKS

BUY B. & C. BOOKMARKERS  
"THE BROWN SHOP"  
190 EAST COLORADO STREET

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

## TRUNKS AND BAGS

## BUY

Bankhardt's  
TRUNKS AND  
LEATHER GOODS  
436 4-40 RACE ST.

## FLORISTS

## Julius Baer

Flowers  
Main 2478, 2479  
138-140 East Fourth  
CINCINNATI, O.

## CLEANING AND DYEING

ATTENTION—We clean and dye all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted. If desired, parcel post packages prepaid; all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel post when you can. THE FRENCH BENZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

## Cincinnati Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

## PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MISS ADAH DENIS  
Public Stenographer  
1307 Union Trust Bldg. Phone Main 2764

## CHICAGO ADVERTISING

For classification with the advertising of other Chicago firms may be left at the local office of the Monitor.

750 PEOPLE'S GAS BUILDING.

## KANSAS CITY ADVERTISEMENTS

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Lunch in Our Tea Room  
Business Folks' Plate Luncheon...25c  
Fried Chicken Plate Luncheon...50c

## Rose Esterly

1204-06 MAIN

"Outfitter to Mother and the Girls"

## Fall

## Suits

In beautiful models—newest materials. Typical "Rose Esterly" suits, so different, and you will find them so sensibly priced. Do see them. We are always glad to show you.

## Our Waist Department

offers the season's newest and smartest blouses, very reasonably priced.

## MEN'S APPAREL

## Golfers!

You should wear the "Olus"—the shirt with the drawers attached—the finest garment ever designed for the links. White, gray or tan.

\$2.00  
ORDER BY MAIL

## Wool Brothery

1020-22-24-26 WALNUT

## PRINTS AND ETCHINGS

## Rare Old Prints

and Etchings  
EXCELLENT FRAMING  
Hand Carved Frames a Specialty  
ROMPEL ART SHOP CO.  
305 WALDEHEIM BUILDING

## CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET  
702 SHERIDAN ROAD  
N. W. CORNER PINE GROVE AVE.  
Near the Lake Shore.  
\$75.00 PER MONTH

Eight-room apartment; large, light rooms; choice appointments; 2 porches; large yards. Best transportation surface lines and Northwestern "L" express. Open for inspection. Ready for occupancy. Apply owner, WM. M. MORRISON, 56 E. Division st., Chicago. Phone North 2240.

## ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms, good locality, excellent transportation; near park and lake. 818 Sheridan rd., Chicago.

TO RENT—Light, airy, newly decorated, furnished room. I. C. and surface transp. 4546 Lake ave., Chicago.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ESTABLISHED decorating business; wants associate, non-active, to finance contracts for half profits; best references. L. & J. 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

## PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN  
Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1633.  
1230 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

## LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD  
Attorney and counselor  
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

## CHICAGO

## ADVERTISING

## FOR THE MONITOR

For classification with the advertising of other Chicago firms may be left at the local office of the Monitor.

750 PEOPLE'S GAS BUILDING.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION  
OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

*BOSTON AND N. E.*

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEM.**

**CASHIER and bookkeeper, res. Boston**  
age 22; single; good exp. and ref.;  
\$8 per wk. Mention 10033. **STATE EMP.**  
**OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston  
tel. Oxford 2960.

**CASHIER or asst. in office; res. Boston**  
age 30; single; good exp.; \$8 per wk. 1  
tel. 10166. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to  
all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox

**CHAMBER WORK** in lodging house work in boarding house wanted by experienced woman. **MRS. N. GERTRUDE SPAULDING**, 600 Massachusetts av., Boston.

**CHAMBERMAID**, waitress or general worker; neat colored girl wants position in small family. **GRACE BALL**, 30 York st., Boston; tel. 1472-M Tremont.

**CLERICAL WORK.** stenography bookkeeping, wanted by young woman 14 years' experience; capable of filling position of trust. **ELIZABETH M. H. WOOD,** Amherst, N. H.

**CLERK** or general office work, reside East Boston, 20, single, good referee and experience, \$6 week; mention in **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all)

**CLERK**, two years' experience, wants position; can furnish good references. DOROTHY BELKNAP, 23 Moultrie st., Manchester.

**COMPANION**—Position as companion for Boston lady, for winter months; reader and shopper; references. I. W. BOX 72, Newtonville, Mass.

**COMPANION ATTENDANT**—

**COMPANION-ATTENDANT** wants position with lady, or would take charge of child 4 or 5 months old; can be seen 1 to 5 during this week. **MRS. W. CHELL**, 8 James st., Boston.

**COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER** wants position; educated, experienced, good cook; would assist in care of infant or child. **MISS GOLDINGHAM**, Y. W. C. A., Haven, Conn.

**COMPANION** wants situation with  
wishing young companion; educat-  
cultured young woman; capable in all  
directions; no housework; small compe-  
tion. M. N. BURT, 22 Thayer st., Br-  
line, Mass.

**COMPANION, ATTENDANT** of ho-  
keeper wants situation for winter; re-  
rences. A. WARD, Box 72, Newton  
Mass.

**COMPANION**—Middle-aged woman culture desires position. For particulars address A. MARIE CARPENTER, Gainsboro st., suite 2, Boston.

**COOK and second:** 2 sisters would work together in Newton. MRS. S. SWEENEY, 204 Elm st., North Cambridge, Mass.

**COOK** wants situation with private family and good wages.

COOK, colored, wants situation; w  
also do laundry. MRS. MARY KNAPP  
91 Kendall st., Roxbury.

COOK—Position wanted by middle-  
Protestant woman in hotel or school;  
references. MRS. JENNY WILDER,  
Acorn st., Cambridge, Mass.

COOKING OR GENERAL HOUSEW

Wanted by capable maid in small fam-  
**ANNA BURNS**, Essex St. General Del.  
 Boston.

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**DAY OR EARLY MORNING** W  
 wanted. **MRS. LAURA CROMWELL**, 8  
 5, 5 Watron st., Boston.

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**DAY WORK** wanted; fine laundry  
 cleaning. **S. LINDO**, 306 Tremont  
 Boston.

DAY WORK—Care of office or apartments by colored girl; good laundress, server. FRANCES WILLIAMS, Green pl., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted. A. E. FREELAND, 331 Warren st., Suite 6, Roxbury, Boston.

DAY WORK wanted, or washing taken home. ALICE A. HARRIS, 37 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

DAY WORK or laundry to take by capable woman; best of references. MRS. M. J. SULLIVAN, 33 Cunard Roxbury, Mass.

DAY WORK wanted by experienced, reliable woman; laundry or cleaning; anywhere; carefare paid. LOTTIE S. VESTER, 692 Massachusetts av., Boston. Tel. 1478-W, Tremont.

DAY'S WORK wanted by reliable

ored woman for Thursday and Friday. MRS. ELIZABETH JONES, 90 Camden Boston.

DAY OR HOUR WORK wanted by ored girl; references. R. DUDLEY, Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the cutting, fitting and finishing. MRS. WARDLAW, box 38, Station A, Boston.

**DRESSMAKER**, experienced on  
class work, remodeling, tailoring,  
would like work by the day. **M.**  
**MICK**, 41 Astor st., Boston.

**DRESSMAKER** wants work by the  
**ANNIE M. FRANK**, 115 W. Newton  
Boston.

**DRESSMAKER**, experienced, wants v  
by the day. **MRS. JOHNSON**, 45 Rut  
sq., Boston. Tel. Trem. 2145-R.

**DRESSMAKER**, experienced, desires employment by the day; all work, new remodeling, neatly done. LOUISA BUE 11 Westminster st., Suite 3, Roxbury.

**DRESSMAKER'S ASSISTANT**, experienced on general work; would like employment with a first-class dressmaker. KEATING, 25 Rowell st., Dorchester, Mass.

EDUCATED, PRACTICAL WOMAN  
quires few hours' daily employment;  
fessional parlor or care antiques prefer  
MRS. MONTAGUE, Suite 1, 39 Hemen  
st., Boston.

ERRAND OR OFFICE WORK w  
by young colored girl. ISABELLE H  
SEY, 7 Dilworth st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED FANCY LAUNDR  
(colored), wants day or morning work

**FAMILY LAUNDRY** wanted by young woman. C. STEWART, 21 Upton st., Boston.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK** or more  
helper; position wanted by young woman  
to go home nights. **BLANCHE FREE**  
52 Greenwich st., Dorchester, Mass.

**GENERAL WORK, factory or chamber**  
work; two young colored girls want a  
positions together. **ANNIE DANDRIDGE**  
Hammoud st., Roxbury, Mass.

**GENERAL WORK** wanted by light  
ored woman, day or week; sleep in or  
**BARBARA JOHNSON**, 158 Brookline  
Cambridge, Mass.

**GENTLEWOMAN**, for traveling  
penses to California, would act as co-  
panion, assist mother with child-  
chaperon young lady; best reference  
via isthmus preferred. **MRS. S. E. C.**  
**TIS**, Derby, Conn.

GOVERNOR or companion—Adapted experienced young woman, well-educated, desires position; fond of children; travel; references exchanged. RACE THAYER, 161 Washington st., Norwalk, Conn.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL desires position as care for child after school. MARY DONGA, 57 Anderson st., Beacon Hill, N. Y.

**HOUSECLEANING**—Refined Protestant woman would like employment on electric vacuum cleaner for rugs, mattresses, upholstered furniture. **MRS. CLARK, Sheridan st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.**

**HOUSEKEEPER** wants situation in family of business people or with elderly couple; vicinity of Worcester; references exchanged. **LOUISE BARNUM, Dorchester.**

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Middle-aged Protestant woman would like place in family; has good references as to a capable and neat person. **MRS. M. A. CARR**, 25 Gray st., Boston.

W. Cantou st., Boston.











# Some Irregularity in Stock Market Prices

## PRICES MOVE IN IRREGULAR COURSE TODAY

Some of the Leaders Again Move Upward and Others Show Disposition to Lag—Union Pacific Still Prominent

### LOCALS HOLD STEADY

Irregular price movements again characterized the trading this morning in the New York market. Opening quotations showed mixed changes. Canadian Pacific was up and showed a disposition to move upward further. Union Pacific also was in demand. Amalgamated Copper was inclined to sag off.

There was better support for the Rock Island issues in the initial transactions, both common and preferred showing advances. People's Gas, which has been moving upward lately, was strong this morning. Steel also was higher.

Alaska Gold, American Woolen, Lake Copper, Calumet and Arizona and General Electric showed some improvement on the local exchange. United Fruit had a good early advance.

Reading opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ , rose to 171, and then dropped more than a point before midday. The first preferred rose 2 points above last night's closing to 187, improved to 190, and declined more than a point. Peoples Gas was up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at the opening at 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ . It sagged off to 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and then rose more than a point. Interborough preferred opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and then advanced a point further sagged off. The bonds also were active. California Petroleum was weak. Rubber showed considerable strength.

Alaska Gold on the local exchange opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  and moved up to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a new high, and then receded fractionally. United Fruit was unchanged at the opening at 170 and advanced to 174 $\frac{1}{2}$  before sagging off. Boston & Maine was up 2 points at 63 at the opening and improved a good fraction. American Woolen preferred opened unchanged at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  and improved a good fraction.

Stocks were somewhat firmer in the early afternoon but there was still considerable irregularity and trading was quiet. United Fruit lost a good part of its gain on the local board.

### RAILWAY EARNINGS

**BOSTON & MAINE R. CO.**  
Year ended June 30—1912  
Gross earnings \$48,513,507 \$45,900,363  
Operating expenses 38,101,424 35,087,235  
Net earnings 10,412,083 10,813,128  
Total dividends 1,324,141 1,324,141  
Surplus 9,087,942 9,488,987

**CENTRAL OF GEORGIA**  
Year ended June 30—1912  
Total operating revenue \$12,854,572 \$12,771,281  
Operating expenses 10,324,965 10,101,702  
Net operating revenue 2,529,607 2,669,579  
Total dividends 3,000,000 3,000,000  
Surplus 2,529,607 2,669,579

**CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LINES**  
Second week Sept. 1913 \$35,274  
From July 1 7,440,438 28,134  
Total 42,714,472 35,568,562  
Second week Sept. 1912 \$33,045  
From July 1 12,347,478 35,568,562  
Total 45,392,523 71,136,040

**HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.**  
Third week Sept. 1913 \$53,370  
From Jan. 1 507,043 21,344  
Total 538,413 21,551

**BALTIMORE & OHIO**  
August  
Operating revenue \$9,443,154 \$9,564,883  
Operating expenses 6,394,376 6,383,356  
Net operating revenue 3,048,778 3,181,527  
From July 1 18,281,944 1,350,808  
Total 20,330,722 4,532,335  
Net operating revenue 5,741,586 481,925

**ANN ARBOR**  
Second week Sept. 1913 \$45,760  
From July 1 507,043 21,344  
Total 552,803 21,551

**WEATHER**  
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU  
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight with frost; Wednesday fair, moderate wind and northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair and cooler tonight with frost; Wednesday fair, moderate wind and northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

A disturbance in central Kansas is causing unsettled weather in the western districts with rain in the upper Missouri valley, but it is generally fair with warmer portions of the country, and with warmer in the western districts and cooler in the Northeast. Except the low in the West and Southwest, the pressure is normal or above. The lowest temperature was 26 at Edmonton, Alberta. In New England the range was from 50 at Northfield to 62 at Nantucket.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY**  
8 a. m. 58; 12 noon 67  
Average in Boston yesterday, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**IN OTHER CITIES**  
(8 a. m. today)  
Albany 52; New York 54  
Buffalo 44; Philadelphia 52  
Chicago 44; Pittsburgh 52  
Denver 42; Portland, Me. 58  
Des Moines 48; San Francisco 68  
Jacksonville 68; London 68  
Kansas City 60; Washington 46  
Nantucket 62

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**  
Sun rises 5:35; High water 8:45  
Sun sets 5:41; Low water 4:47 p. m.  
Length of day, 12:06

**LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:11 P. M.**

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allis-Chalmers 5 p. l.	18	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	19
Amalgamated	78	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Beet Sugar	27	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can	34	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
Am Can pf.	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	96
Am Car Fr.	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	47
Am Cities	65	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	65
Am Cities pf.	42	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton Oil	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95
Am Cotton Oil pf.	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95
Am Loco	34	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	34
Am Smelting	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting pf.	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101
Am T. & T.	131	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	131
Anacostia	38	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	38
Asa-Bell Co.	77	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	77
Atchafalaya	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95
Atchafalaya pf.	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95
At Coast Line	122	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	122
Balt. & Ohio	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95
Beth Steel	36	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	36
Beth Steel pf.	73	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	73
Brooklyn R. T.	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89
Cal Petrol	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Cal Petrol pf.	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Can. Pac.	234	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can. Pac. pf.	94	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	94
Ches. & Ohio	59	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	59
Chi. & St. Paul	108	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi. M. & St. P.	134	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	133
Chi. N. W.	130	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	130
Chino	43	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. Gas	133	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	133
Cons. Gas pf.	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11
Del. & Hudson	160	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	160
Del. & Hudson pf.	410	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	410	410
Erie	29	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	29
Gen. Electric	147	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147	147
Gen. Motor	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	37
Gen. Motor pf.	80	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	80
Goodrich	78	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	78
Goodrich pf.	90	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	90
Gr. Nor. Ore.	128	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128	128
Gr. Nor. Ore. pf.	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39
Gur. Ex. Co.	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harvester of N. Y.	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109
Inter-Met.	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15
Inter-Met. pf.	62	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	61
Inspiration	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15
Inspiration pf.	26	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	25
Lehigh Valley	159	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159	159
Mackay Co.	80	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	80
Manhattan	131	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	131
May Co.	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67
Mex. Petrol.	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	68
Miami	23	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	23
Missouri Pacific	29	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	28
N. Y. C. & H. R.	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf.	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95
N. Y. N. H. & H.	87	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	87
Norfolk & West.	106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	105
Norfolk & West. pf.	114	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	113
People's Gas	129	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	129
Pitts. Coal	20	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20
Pitts. Coal pf.	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	88
Pressed St. Car.	27	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	27
Pressed St. Car. pf.	100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	100
Pullman	153	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	153	153
Ray Co.	20	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20
Reading	169	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	169
Rdg. 1st pf.	86	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	86
Rdg. 2d pf.	92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92
Rdg. 3d pf.	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24
Rock Island	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14
Rock Island pf.	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	21
Rumley	21	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20
Ry. S. S.	26	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	26
Seaboard A. L.	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18
Seaboard A. L. pf.	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	49
Sears-Robuck	120	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	120
Sloan-Shoemaker	35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	35
Southern Pac.	93	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92
Southern Pac. pf.	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97
Southern Ry.	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24
Studebaker	80	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	80
Tenn. Copper	33	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	33
Tex. Pac. L.	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95
Third Ave.	42	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	42
T. S. L. & W.	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11
*Twin City R. T.	108	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	108
Union Pac.	160	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	159	159
U. S. R. & C. I.	65	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	65
U. S. Rubber	63	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	63
U. S. Rubber pf.	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	107
U. S. Steel	65	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	64
U. S. Steel pf.	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109
U. S. Steel pf.	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	53
U. S. Steel pf.	31	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	31
U. S. Steel pf.	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101
U. S. Steel pf.	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12
U. S. Steel pf.	87	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	87
U. S. Steel pf.	41	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	41
U. S. Steel pf.	69	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69
U. S. Steel pf.	71	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	71
U. S. Steel pf.	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	115
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\*Ex-dividend.

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## LONDON REPORTS INACTIVE STOCK TRADING TODAY

Movement Is Quiet and Irregular on Account of Settlement Adjustments—Americans Are Showing Mixed Changes

### HOME RAILS RULE FIRM

LONDON—South African mines and Canadian rails firm, Marconis flat, other markets firm.

(By Boston Financial News)  
LONDON—Settlement adjustments caused a quiet, irregular movement of securities today. Consols were heavy.

Business in home rails was not well distributed, but the improvement in the labor situation caused a degree of firmness.

Dealings in Americans lacked outside public interest, and the trading resulted in confused fractional changes.

Support redeveloped in Canadian Pacific, bears covering in advance of the carryover.

Foreigners were slow. Mines in process of contango looked heavy. Rubbers turned weaker on the outcome of the auction sales of the raw staple.

Rio Tintos lost  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**LONDON MARKET—CLOSE**  
Consols money 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  Advance  
do account 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  73 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Amalgamated 78 78  
Atchafalaya 95 95  
Baltimore & Ohio 106 106  
Canadian Pacific 107 107  
Chesapeake & Ohio 59 59  
Consolidated 133 133  
Delaware & Hudson 160 160  
Erie 29 29  
Gen. Electric 147 147  
Gen. Motor 37 37  
Goodrich 78 78  
Gr. Nor. Ore. 128 128  
Gur. Ex. Co. 47 47  
Harvester of N. Y. 109 109  
Inter-Met. 16 16  
Inter-Met. pf. 62 62  
Inspiration 16 16  
Inspiration pf. 26 26  
Lehigh Valley 159 159  
Mackay Co. 80 80  
Manhattan 131 131  
May Co. 67 67  
Mex. Petrol. 68 68  
Miami 23 23  
Missouri Pacific 29 29  
N. Y. C. & H. R. 13 13  
N. Y. C. & H. R. pf. 95 95  
N. Y. N. H. & H. 87 87  
Norfolk & West. 106 106  
Norfolk & West. pf. 114 114  
People's Gas 129 129  
Pitts. Coal 20 20  
Pitts. Coal pf. 89 89  
Pressed St. Car. 27 27  
Pressed St. Car. pf. 100 100  
Pullman 153 153  
Ray Co. 20 20  
Reading 169 169  
Rdg. 1st pf. 86 86  
Rdg. 2d pf. 92 92  
Rdg. 3d pf. 24 24  
Rock Island 14 14  
Rock Island pf. 22 22  
Rumley 21 21  
Ry. S. S. 26 26  
Seaboard A. L. 18 18  
Seaboard A. L. pf. 49 49  
Sears-Robuck 120 120  
Sloan-Shoemaker 35 35  
Southern Pac. 93 93  
Southern Pac. pf. 97 97  
Southern Ry. 24 24  
Studebaker 80 80  
Tenn. Copper 33 33  
Tex. Pac. L. 95 95  
Third Ave. 42 42  
T. S. L. & W. 11 11  
\*Twin City R. T. 108 108  
Union Pac. 160 160  
U. S. R. & C. I. 65 65  
U. S. Rubber 63 63  
U. S. Rubber pf. 107 107  
U. S. Steel 65 65  
U. S. Steel pf. 109 109  
U. S. Steel pf. 54 54  
U. S. Steel pf. 31 31  
U. S. Steel pf. 101 101  
U. S. Steel pf. 12 12  
U. S. Steel pf. 87 87  
U. S. Steel pf. 41 41  
U. S. Steel pf. 69 69  
U. S. Steel pf. 71 71  
U. S. Steel pf. 115 115  
U. S. Steel pf.



# World's Late Financial News; Shoe and Leather Trade

## PURCHASE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CO.

Conjectured That Union Pacific May So Dispose of Funds Received From Sale of Southern Pacific Stock

### A CASH DISTRIBUTION

The idea is now advanced in financial circles, relative to the much discussed Union Pacific "plum" that Union might wish to conserve the \$75,000,000 it will receive from sale of some \$88,000,000 Southern Pacific stock and apply it toward purchase of the Central Pacific. This of course does not eliminate the possibility that Union might declare an "extra" from other cash or securities in its treasury.

The ultimate disposition of Central Pacific is, of course, a mooted question, and it is not at all certain that Union will ever acquire it. The supreme court decision countenances such a step, which would give to Union a through line via Ogden, Utah, to the Pacific coast, but the court in ordering dissolution of the Harriman merger had no power to deal with the Central Pacific. Such a procedure would involve another suit asking for the divorce of Central from Southern Pacific.

It is apparent that Southern Pacific would be loth to part with the Central, and in fact might do so only under compulsion. The supreme court mandate in the Harriman dissolution case merely said: "Nothing herein shall be considered as preventing the government or any party in interest, if so desiring, from presenting to the district court a plan for accomplishing this result (i. e., separating Central Pacific from Southern) or as preventing it from adopting and giving effect to any such plan so presented."

Under Attorney-General Wickham the department of justice recognized that this clause was permissive, not mandatory, for instead of asking the supreme court to sustain mandatory interpretation, he threatened another suit to compel sale of Central Pacific on the ground that it was naturally a competitive line with Southern Pacific's other route via El Paso. Attorney-General McReynolds has not yet seen fit to threaten a suit which the company shows every intention of fighting if it were brought. As pointed out by President Sproule of Southern Pacific, Union Pacific is a strong connection of Southern, both at Ogden and Portland, and Southern Pacific continues in its friendliest relations with Union in interchange of business and in all traffic matters.

Southern Pacific appraises its Central Pacific holding. The Central is, in fact, the sole outlet for a great portion of Southern's Oregon and California traffic to the East. The entire outstanding capital stock of the Central, namely, \$17,400,000 preferred and \$67,275,000 common stock is owned by Southern Pacific.

The Central Pacific comprises 2104 miles and was leased to Southern Pacific for 90 years, dating from Jan. 1, 1894. Southern Pacific pays an annual rental of \$10,000 and out of earnings and income derived from the property leased, pays all expenses and taxes incurred in operation and maintenance of the property, as well as current interest and sinking fund requirements, and each year pays to the Central the balance, if any, of net earnings or income received from the properties leased, but if the balance in any year exceeds 6 per cent on the capital stock of Central, one-half the excess is retained by Southern.

Aside from traffic benefits, the return to Southern Pacific on its Central Pacific investment is shown by the following:

	1912	1911
Gross	\$20,485,772	\$20,985,942
Net income	13,222,658	13,220,621
Other income	1,666,165	\$2,150
Total income	14,888,823	14,091,780
Charges	10,147,282	7,868,643
Balance	4,741,541	6,223,137
% on total Central st.	5.59	7.36
Net earn pay to So Pac		484,894
Prd div	602,000	684,000
Com div	4,038,536	6,727,500
Total	4,728,536	7,890,444
% on So Pac stock	1.73	2.59

## OPERATIONS OF GENERAL BAKING

The General Baking Company, which owns plants in 20 cities of the country, including Boston, is producing an average of 500,000 loaves of bread per day. At the rate earnings have been running for the first six months of the current year the company should earn something under \$900,000 for the full calendar year, or practically the same as for 1912. Securities outstanding consist of \$3,428,900 first 6s, \$400,000 5 per cent notes, \$5,925,000 7 per cent preferred and \$3,400,000 common. No dividends are paid as yet on the common.

The General Baking Company is the largest manufacturer of bread in the United States, and since organization in 1911 has spent over \$800,000 for improvements to plant and equipment, half of which has been financed out of earnings.

### ATCHISON'S TRAFFIC

CHICAGO—Atchison's livestock movements show a material decline recently on account of enormous previous liquidation. Its basic industrial commodities are off slightly, except lumber, which holds steady, with some current increases.

## ACUTE SITUATION IN THE SHOE AND LEATHER INDUSTRY

Receipts of Footwear Orders Daily Increasing and Prices Continue to Show Strength—Some Excitement in Hide Market Due to Increased Sales

Market conditions along the entire line from hides to leather and footwear are exceedingly acute.

While advances in raw stock may not immediately affect shoe prices, they do arouse caution and otherwise affect trading.

As a matter of fact, values are so distinctly within the law of supply and demand that none is inclined to ignore their strength, neither will any one deny that leather prices cannot be maintained or still further advanced.

At present the future cost of footwear is practically beyond a safe calculation of even manufacturers of long experience, therefore contracts now being offered in which shipping dates subsequent to Jan. 1 are receiving closer scrutiny than has been the custom for many seasons.

There are now indications that shoe buyers are awake to the strength of the market, as receipts of orders are daily increasing, but some of this new business is not wholly acceptable, as many of the prices are inconsistent with today's cost of production. Furthermore, though prices may have occasioned certain changes in a jobber's line of samples, the future may again cause further adjusting to meet the advances which are as likely to be of a radical as they are of a conservative growth; at all events, jobbers can now mark up their purchases of last season, and the prospects of repeating the act is nearer a certainty than a probability.

Manufacturers of men's high grade shoes report that the men on the road selling the retail trade are getting an average business, and in quarters where prospects are encouraging the orders show an increase. The jobbing trade is now sending in orders for the spring trade, and all for immediate shipment. At the factories there is no rush, but there is enough work to keep the help steadily employed. The medium grades of men's shoes are in fair demand, and what orders lack in volume is made up in their frequency.

Best grades of workmen's shoes are having a fair call, but not up to what it should be. Prices are advanced to where buyers will order sparingly and have caused them to substitute where the lower grades can be built up so as to approach in appearance the standard lines. The trade in kangaroo and split shoes is active, and were splits plentiful it would be a record season for those goods.

Further improvement is reported in boys' and youths' goods. Mail orders are good in number and lots in better size. Orders from 10,000 to 15,000 pairs were booked by some of the larger dealers. Prices are extremely firm, and manufacturers hold strong views regarding future values.

Ladies' footwear is having a right smart demand, and has extended from the cheap lines up to the very best. There are so many styles and they are so varied that it costs more to complete an order now than it did a few years back. It would be hard to define the leading-style for boots; there are so many that it is largely a matter of taste. The principal leathers used are black and tan calf, patent, and nubuck with an ooze finish. All this only adds to the difficulties of running a ladies' shoe factory today. Prices cut some figure with buyers, still a style different from what is commonly seen will catch business even though it seems high.

Children's shoe factories are again active. Business picked up after a short lull and is reported as good for both

present and future shipments. Some new styles are promised but they have not developed into real footwear as yet, so the trade will have to wait, although some makers have carte blanche from the larger buyers.

The leather situation is as difficult to explain as it is to forecast. Prices are growing firmer.

The hide market was excited all last week, and well it might be when 20 sales recorded over 250,000 hides in lots from 1000 to 65,000 and every sale showing an advance of from 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents over a year ago.

Some of the packers have sold their entire September sole leather hides, which throws some of the trading into futures.

Traders after starting in bought freely, even to looking for any of the old lots which were known to be in storage, and if prices were anywhere near right, would clean up the lots. This feature is of itself as convincing and explanatory of the hide situation as interested parties need, and should at least lend strength to the finished product and confidence to buyers.

The future looks even stronger than sales and quotations make it appear, and as there is no outside resources from which to obtain supplies, prices are more likely to climb than to recede; still tanners are buying short, preferring to purchase commensurate with their needs and pay market rates than take risks.

Though the trade is convinced that the strength of the market is sustained by facts, there is no large movement in leather, neither do the frequent sales aggregate more than what is called a fair day's business.

Hemlock sole leather dealers reported a week of activity, but lots were not large, although the steadiness of the trading partially made up for that. The foreign trade has quieted down since the buyers returned, and leather now going abroad is on back orders.

Union sides and backs are in good demand, although supply is limited and prices hovering around 40c. tannery run, with some claiming 41c. choice lots. Tanners state that conditions are not at all satisfactory, and there is little to prompt them to increase the output.

Oak sole states about the same, prices advancing 1/4c. now and then, while sales are small and tanneries running at curtailed capacity.

Calf skin dealers state that the trade is fairly good for heavy skins, and that there is a steady call for the medium weights, but light skins are not moving fast enough to prevent an accumulation.

Side upper leather is selling freely in certain grades and finishes. Black chrome is in good request and the lots run as high as 500 dozen. The same conservative methods mark transactions and although buyers admit that the future looks strong, they will not go beyond their actual wants.

Patent sales slowed up last week, as some of the shoe factories are getting ready for next season's run. Japanese of patent calf are busy and the future is very promising for all grades of shiny leather.

Glazed kid dealers are not as hopeful of a good season's run of trade as they were. The better grades are slow to move, and while the cheaper lines may sell to a cleaned up condition, it does not look exactly satisfactory to have certain grades sell and others accumulate. Although manufacturers expect a good trade for kid shoes, they have not experienced it up to date.

## COTTON CROP WILL BE WORTH WELL OVER BILLION DOLLARS

NEW YORK—Tentative estimates indicate that the cotton crop of 1913 at current prices for lint and seed will be worth over \$1,000,000,000.

Highest value in the 10 years of record which census office has kept of cotton prior to this season was \$963,180,000 for crop of 1910. Last year's aggregate value stood next to that and was \$920,630,000 including cotton and cotton seed.

That biggest crop does not bring highest aggregate value is shown by experience of 1911. There were then grown 16,160,126 running bales, equal to 16,250,276 bales of 500 pounds each. These figures all included linters. But value of record crop of 1911 was only \$859,840,000, or over \$103,340,000 less than 1910 crop of 12,022,405 running bales.

This latter crop was remarkable for price it brought per pound. Its average export price of 14 1/2 cents was highest in 25 years.

There are those who estimate value of current crop on a 14-cent basis. Farmers at southern railway stations, especially in the East, are getting on the average of 13 cents a pound, or 86c a bale. At these same points average price for cotton seed is \$22 a ton. At a net production of 193.2 pounds an acre, the 35,622,000 acres would yield 13,764,000 bales. This seems conservative in view of fact that current estimates generally range from 14,000,000 to 14,500,000 bales. At 85c a bale, we should have the following results: Crop of 13,764,000 bales at 85c each, \$949,440,000; seed, 6,000,000 tons at \$22 a ton, \$132,000,000; total value of lint and seed at farms or gin, \$1,081,440,000.

Value of cotton seed in 1912 was estimated by census as \$128,390,000. Quantity of seed itself was 6,104,000 tons, compared with 5,175,000 tons in 1910, which had a total value of \$142,860,000. Above aggregate of \$1,081,440,000 represents worth of products, or price basis assumed, at point at which they pass into market, or where, as in case of seed, they are consumed on farm because they are regarded as more valuable for planting or feeding purposes than to be sold to seed-crushing mills.

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$24,334,945	\$26,366,907
Balance	1,322,706	1,264,443

United States subtreasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$146,545.

### CITY BRIDGE TO COST \$19,900

SAN FRANCISCO—The city council has decided to erect a \$19,900 bridge across Washington street to replace the old wooden and steel structure which has been used for years. Willson & Foster of San Francisco were awarded the contract, says the Examiner under date of Sept. 22.

### HYDRO SYSTEM MAKES PROFIT

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto hydro-electric system made a profit of 13.19 per cent, or \$71,000, during the first six months ending July 1, and in the statement issued by the commission it is noted that the assets of the system exceeds the liabilities by \$34,134.05.

### COTTON REPORTS

WASHINGTON—Department of agriculture will make public at noon Oct. 2 the condition of cotton as of Sept. 25.

## STANDING OF THE BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE BANKS

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against the government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal	Actual	Sept 20	Sept 13	Sept 20
Union	27.1%	28.4%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
First Boston	27.1%	28.4%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
New England	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
Fourth-Atlantic	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
Merchants	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
Second	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
Shawmut	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
Commerce	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
Webster & Atlas	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
Boylston	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
First	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
Security	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
Winthrop	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
Commercial	28.4	26.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
Average	26.6	26.5	26.6	26.6	26.6

Average legal reserve is .1 per cent higher and average actual reserve is unchanged from a week ago. Nine of the 14 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and nine in actual reserve. One bank is below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against three below last week.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Uruguay has decided to postpone for a year issuance of proposed loan of \$24,000,000.

Expenditures for betterments on Baltimore & Ohio in last three years have aggregated \$100,000,000.

Colorado's beet sugar crop this year is estimated at \$30,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over last year.

Prices named by Pacific Mills on cotton warp and all-wool dress goods for the 1914 spring season show reductions of from 10% to 17 1/2 per cent.

It is estimated that railroad companies entering Buffalo will require 40,000 to 50,000 tons of structural steel to carry out present terminal plans.

Southern Railway is planning to create a \$300,000,000 blanket mortgage to cover existing bonded debt and provide funds for future growth.

Edward B. Pryor, one of Wabash receivers, must sign his name 14,000 times to receivers' certificates, a federal court order declared Monday. He cannot use a rubber stamp, and no abbreviation of any kind will be allowed.

Paris advices state that consumption of wheat in that country amounts to 350,000,000 bushels per annum, and that yield this year will be 308,000,000 bushels, leaving a deficit of 40,000,000 bushels against which there are 14,000,000 bushels in stock. For two years the French wheat crop has been deficient. Imports will probably reach 50,000,000 bushels.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 23.)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—C. F. Snow of Smith & Herrick; Essex.  
Atlanta—Stuart Leonard of M. C. Kiser & Co.; Friends.  
Baltimore—J. Klotzman; U. S.  
Baltimore—S. C. Adler of Cohen Adler & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago—L. Hellburn; Essex.  
Chicago—Stanley Longmire and F. A. Case of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Sumner st.  
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham; U. S.  
Grand Rapids—G. E. Logie of Rindge Kaimback & Logie; U. S.  
Minneapolis—J. W. Wesner of Powers McNamee & Co.; U. S.  
Petersburg, Va.—Aug. Wright and W. A. Rudin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Pittsburgh—J. L. Stewart of Stewart Bros. & Co.; Adams.  
Pittsburgh—J. G. Saulters of W. H. Chadock Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Ponce, P. R.—J. Colom of Homar Colom & Co.; U. S.  
Richmond, Va.—E. S. Taplin of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.  
San Francisco—J. C. Cullione of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.  
San Juan, P. R.—Miguel Llinas; U. S.  
St. Louis—Wm. Sailer of Wm. Sailer Shoe Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Auburn, N. Y.—Mr. Emerson of Dunn McCarthy & Co.; Essex.  
Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 161 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

### OIL FOR LOCOMOTIVES

DENVER—Contracts have been signed between Burlington and Franco-Petroleum Company for purchase of a daily minimum of 600 barrels fuel oil for use on Wyoming lines, the Black Hills division and Colorado & Southern lines between Cheyenne and Orin Junction.

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### COTTON REPORTS

WASHINGTON—Department of agriculture will make public at noon Oct. 2 the condition of cotton as of Sept. 25.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND ITS OUTSIDE INTERESTS

Report That Company Is to Part With Its Holdings of Cambria Steel Is Believed to Be Correct—Another Steel Company Consolidation May Follow

NEW YORK—Prominent interests in the steel trade are inclined to believe that the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to dispose of its holdings of stock of the Cambria Steel Company amounting to over \$22,500,000, is correct. It is understood that the Pollak Steel Company of Ohio and the Inland Steel Company have jointly made an offer to President Rea of \$80 per share for the Cambria stock. It is also reported that Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is interested in the deal.

If the foregoing is correct, it may be assumed that a move is underway for the consolidation of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Pollak Steel Company, Inland Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company. It is impossible to obtain anything authentic in this connection at present, however, although those who are more or less familiar with the situation think that such an assumption is entirely logical.

The Cambria Steel Company has capital stock outstanding amounting to \$45,000,000, so that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's holdings naturally give it a controlling interest in the property. If the Pennsylvania should accept an offer of \$80 per share it would bring a return of between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000 to the company. It is well known that the Pennsylvania is desirous of raising fresh capital, although the board is said to be unwilling to increase its funded debt to accomplish the result. There has been some talk also of sale by the company of its \$38,292,400 of Southern Pacific stock which was recently received in exchange for \$45,000,000 of Baltimore & Ohio stock previously held in its treasury.

It has been well known for some time past that the Pennsylvania exchanged its Baltimore & Ohio stock for shares of the Southern Pacific not alone to free itself from criticism as a result of owning stock of a company which is to some

extent its competitor, but to lend such assistance as was possible to the Union Pacific Railroad Company in its endeavor to solve the problem of divorce from the Southern Pacific. Were the company to sell its Southern Pacific stock, say at present prices, it would receive in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000. This, together with the amount that would be received from its sale of holdings of Cambria Steel, would earn about \$50,000,000 of fresh capital for the road without increasing its outstanding debt.

The Pollak Steel Company was incorporated in 1911 in Ohio, as successor to Block-Pollak Iron Company, which succeeded a copartnership known as Block & Pollak. The company has outstanding capital stock amounting to \$400,000. Its property is located in Cincinnati and Chicago. The Inland Steel Company has an authorized capital stock of \$10,000,000, of which amount \$7,157,170 is outstanding. It also has \$2,400,000 of outstanding funded debt. Dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum are paid quarterly and during 1911 and 1912 extra disbursements of 3 per cent each were made. The company has an annual capacity of over 400,000 tons. Its earnings have been satisfactory in the past, there having been liberal annual surpluses shown for some time past after the payment of dividends and making liberal allowance for depreciation.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has given a fairly good account of itself in the past and the outlook for the company is looked upon as encouraging. Its outstanding capital stock is \$29,770,000, about equally divided between the common and preferred while it also has a considerable amount of outstanding funded debt. Therefore a consolidation of the Bethlehem with the other three steel properties referred to above, it is pointed out, would make a strong organization which would no doubt figure prominently in the iron and steel trade of the future.

## COLORADO FUEL CHARGES AFTER SURPLUS SMALLER

NEW YORK—Annual report of Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for year ended June 30 shows surplus after charges of \$1,727,192, a decrease of \$74,036 from 1912, but a gain of \$476,520 over 1911. While gross earnings increased \$47,430 in 1913 over previous year, expenses increased \$109,450 and more than ate up this advance. Other income showed a gain of \$78,936.

While total net income is not quite equal to the 1912 banner year, it is equivalent to 4.6 per cent on the common stock, if only the regular 8 per cent dividend is deducted for preferred. However, last year 35 per cent back dividends were paid on the preferred, leaving 39 per cent still to be paid.

Since March, when the 35 per cent was paid, the preferred stock had advanced from 150 to 185. If directors decide that earnings for the past year justify the payment, the remaining 39 per cent will be declared in October.

The 39 per cent accumulated dividend on the preferred amounts to \$780,000. This would leave a balance of approximately \$900,000, or 3 per cent for the common stock from last year's earnings. While this balance does not necessarily mean that the company will declare an initial dividend on the common stock in the immediate future, it leaves the treasury in such shape that directors could declare such a dividend if they saw fit. What immediate action will be taken on dividends will depend largely upon developments in the strike in Colorado.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Though a slightly stronger undertone developed yesterday in both the Savannah and New York turpentine markets, local operators generally continued to offer the spirits at 42 1/2c per gallon, ex-yard. In a few instances, however, dealers have held out for 43c without obtaining any orders at that figure, while, on the other hand, one operator quoted spot stocks at 42c. Rosin—Common and good-strained gum is still selling fairly freely at \$4.20 to \$4.25 but there is only a light demand for the other low grades and for the medium descriptions, while the pale varieties remain devoid of all except a meager jobbing inquiry. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$4.20 to \$4.25, D \$4.25 to \$4.50, E \$4.25 to \$4.50, F \$4.30 to \$4.50, G \$4.30 to \$4.50, H \$4.30 to \$4.50, M \$5 to \$5.75, N \$5.90 to \$6.50, W \$6.75 to \$7, WW \$6.90 to \$7.25.

Tar and pitch—A noteworthy scarcity of both kiln-burned and retort tar continues to be reported and local operators are therefore still making a nominal quotation of \$7 to \$7.50 for both descriptions. Pitch remains dull and almost neglected, though still available at \$4 to \$4.50, according to quality.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE

LIVERPOOL—Hereafter the cotton exchange will close at noon on Saturdays except when the last business day of any month falls on Saturday, when the market will remain open until 12:30 p. m.

## PROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT'S GAIN IN TWO MONTHS

It is understood that during July and August, the first two months of its new fiscal period, net earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit recorded a gain over the same month last year, which means it maintained for the remaining 10 months net profits equal to between 10 per cent and 10 1/2 per cent on the stock, even after allowing for the increase in capital produced by conversion during the last few months.

Considering the wide margin over dividends which Brooklyn Rapid Transit is making, probably the largest margin of safety of any important traction property, there is a good deal of surprise expressed in certain quarters that the stock has not given a better account of itself marketwise.

There is no doubt that Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares are feeling the weight of prospective conversion of the bonds, the right to convert which expires in less than 10 months. There are still outstanding about \$30,000,000 of these bonds. Conversion would increase dividend requirements above the amount now paid in interest by at least \$600,000 per annum, a sum equal to 1 1/4 per cent on the stock and reducing the share profits on the basis of indicated net for the 12 months to June 30, 1914, to about 9 per cent. The possible creation of \$30,000,000 stock is a weight which only the passing of the conversion right can permanently remove.

## AN INCREASE IN COTTON RECEIPTS

NEW YORK—Movements of cotton to market show a gain of fully 68,000 bales over last season in eight receipts; total received thus far this season including Friday was 947,997 compared with 779,821 bales last season



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## LAST PRACTISE BEFORE CONTEST WITH WESLEYAN

Coach Jones Plans to Put Yale Varsity Eleven Through Strenuous Scrimmage Today — Open 1913 Season Tomorrow

### TEAM IN GOOD SHAPE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Head Coach Howard Jones of the Yale varsity football squad plans to send the candidates through a strenuous scrimmage practise this afternoon in preparation for the first game of the season with Wesleyan University tomorrow afternoon.

The candidates have been practising on Yale field for over a week now and much progress has been made. Several scrimmage practises have been held and a strong looking lineup has been formed. Pumpelly, the man who made himself famous last fall by kicking a goal from the 50-yard line in the Princeton game with only a few seconds to play, is the most likely candidate for fullback. He is not just now in condition to play and will not start in tomorrow's contest.

There are a lot of candidates out for the two halfback positions. Dunn is the only real veteran trying for one of these places and he is likely to make one unless he is shifted to some other position. Metcalf of last year's freshman team is a very promising back; but he has some conditions he must work out before he can play. Other good men out for these positions are: Castles and Markie, two good goal kickers; Savage, a brother of the former fullback; Taylor, Brocker, Dietz, Mitchell, Knowles and Malcolm. Knowles will fill Pumpelly's place until the latter is ready to get back into the game.

For quarterback there are a number of veterans including Wheeler, who won the individual intercollegiate golf championship this year; Cornell, the old Exeter Academy star; and Cornish, captain of the baseball nine; and a new man in the person of Wilson will be first choice for this position is the opinion of no less a football authority than Frank Hankey, the former Yale captain.

For center there is but one candidate, Capt. H. H. Ketcham, all-American center in 1912, and one of the fastest men that has played that position in some time. At one time it was planned to move him from center to end, but this has been given up and he will be found at his old place. Marting will be his first substitute.

Two veterans are again out for guard. They are Pendleton and Cooney. Another veteran for the two places is Arnold. In addition to these are Catlin who is two inches over six feet in height and weighs over 200 pounds and Robinson a member of the University of Minnesota varsity in 1911. That the final selection will be made from this list now seems practically certain.

The tackle positions also find last year's veterans out in Warren and Talbot. Two players who are sure to press the veterans hard are Roos, the shotputter and Harrison who was out last year. Loughridge and Oakes who were the tackles on last year's freshman team are showing up strongly in practice and may yet get a position on the varsity.

For ends there are a number of veterans as well as promising new men, but none of them appear to be up to the standard of Bomeiser. Guernsey of last year's freshman eleven is one of the best of the new men, but he is on probation and may not be able to play this fall. Avery, one of the regulars last year, and Carter who got into one of the late games, are out. Brann and Osborn, members of the 1912 squad, are also after the places and Gile, pitcher of the varsity nine last year, is going to try for one of the positions.

While it is still early to size the team up very accurately, it certainly looks as if Coach Jones would make much more out of the men than was the case in 1912.

## MICHIGAN WINS FIRST CUP RACE

CHICAGO—The second race for the Manhattan cup will be sailed today over a 10-mile triangular course. The Michigan, the Chicago Yacht Club class P sloop, made a good start in defending the cup Monday, in the first of three races for the trophy. The Michigan, which won the cup last year on Long Island sound, finished the 10-mile course in 2:51:38, nearly three minutes in front of the stranger, the Rhode Island Yacht Club challenger, which finished third, in 2:54:27. The South Shore, entered by the South Shore Country Club of Chicago, was second, only 22 seconds behind the winner. The Olympian, Lincoln Park Yacht Club, Chicago, and the Mavourneen, Jackson Park Yacht Club, Chicago, were fourth and fifth, respectively.

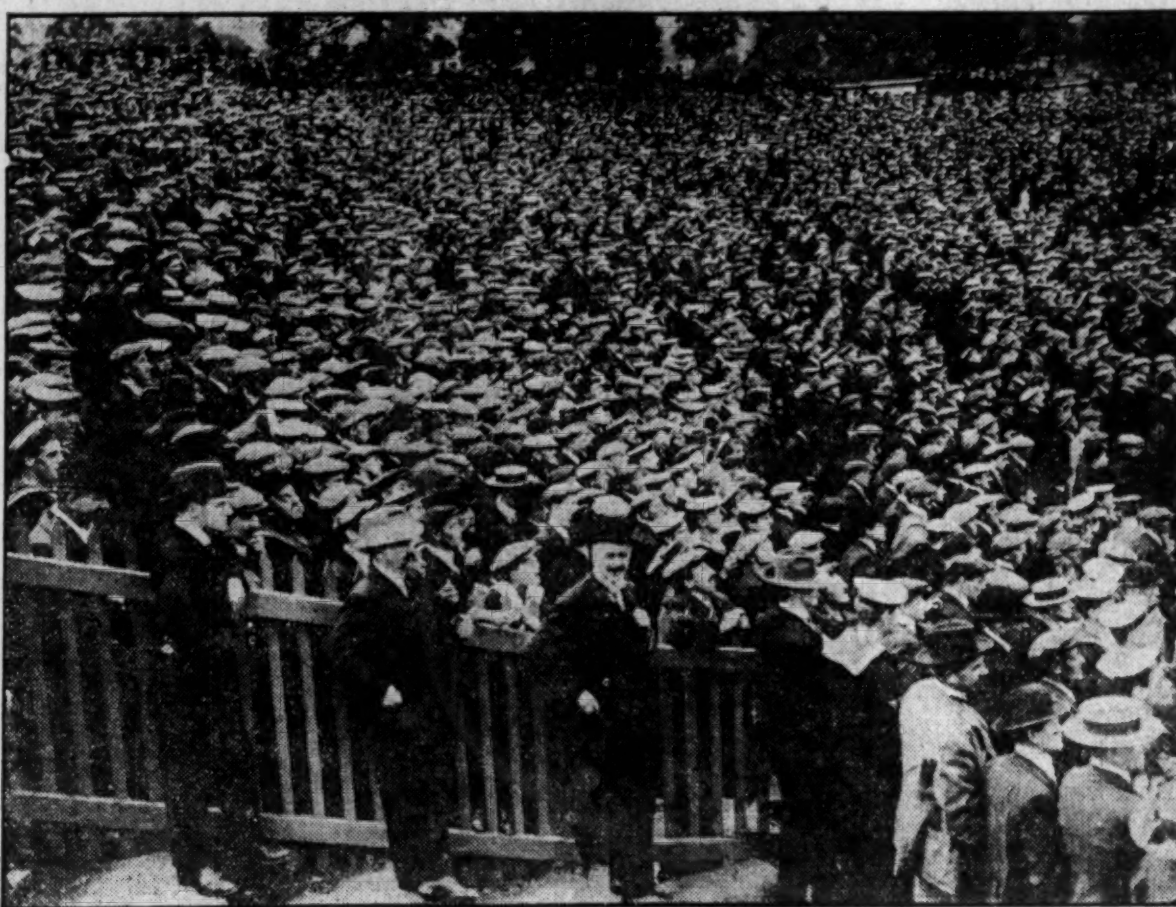
The race was twice over an eight-mile course, four miles out and back. The yachts will repeat the first race tomorrow.

The weather Monday was heavy and all the sloops had to carry reefs.

### ENGLISH CRICKETERS LEAD

PHILADELPHIA—Opening a match with the Philadelphia Cricket Club Monday, the Inconito club of London scored 126 runs in its first innings. The home team then scored 96 for the loss of eight wickets when play was stopped for the day.

## TYPICAL ENGLISH FOOTBALL CROWD



SMALL PORTION OF THE SPECTATORS AT A GAME PLAYED AT PLYMOUTH

(Special to the Monitor by Clarence Rook)

LONDON—It occurred to me that I had never yet seen one of those professional association football matches that have so caught the fancy of the younger British generation. The commercialism of the game rather repelled me; and there was the vague feeling that on a Saturday afternoon of young men should be taking their own exercise instead of paying two and twenty others to perform for their amusement. We have heard many jeers at the football crowd as a crowd of loafers. So I decided to go and see for myself. The opportunity came—almost to my door, for Stamford-Bridge football ground was within 10 minutes' walk; the first Saturday afternoon of the season was to see the first match between the great rival London teams, Tottenham Hotspurs and Chelsea. That football ground will contain 100,000 people, and it was to be about full on Saturday afternoon with the supporters of the Spurs and the Pensioners (that's the football slang). So I started out to confirm or correct my prejudices, for—surely when 100,000 Londoners go to see two and twenty young men there must be something to see—it only the 100,000.

The match began at 3:30. Two hours before that streams of humanity were coming through the outward entrances parting as dribbles to their places, while the outside brokers were selling half crown tickets at 10 shillings each. With a little gentle badinage I compromised, found a few square inches of plank—and set myself to watch the "loafers" from the lofty and reserved seat.

In the middle of an arena of well-kept turf looking absurdly small against the terraced banks which rise in tiers opposite and all about. But there was a small bunch of dark in the middle of the bank opposite, and its growth fascinated me; the bunch grew as a swarm of flies, and along came continually men, as flies, walking to take up their positions until—half an hour before the start, the terraces were covered, and covered with men who had paid sixpence for standing room.

There was still time to take stock of my neighbors on the 82 inches of plank. They were mostly young men but ladies were there, indeed there were several parties of brothers and sisters (if facial resemblance means anything), who were just out—or not quite—of school. There was papa, mamma, and small child, receiving its baptism of football. There was one lady who came quite alone and studied her program, and several boys who had brought their fathers. But what were the other thousands who clung to foothold on the slopes?

The teams came out, the partizans sprung from a dull murmur of expectation to the opposing roars of 100,000 equally divided. So the game began, and for the next hour and a half, including the interval, 200,000 eyes were critical and 100,000 throats were vocal. For they were all experts. Everybody had forgotten discomfort. Everybody was intent on the game. Everybody seemed to know every turn and twist of it. They knew the names and the places of each player, and shouted encouragement or—you could hear a sort of cosmic sigh when a chance was missed—50,000 horsepower sigh. Silence only for a moment or two, when a man tumbled; he is soon up again, and is cheered by the 100,000 throats. And when a goal was scored the roar that went up could have been heard from Chelsea to Tottenham. The lady who was quite alone seemed to have interests in Tottenham, for she lost her program in her excitement at a goal. For myself, the astonishment was the skill of those two and twenty young men who with head, chest, legs, feet, all but "hands," could do such amazing things with a ball, but it, kick it this way, that way, before, and after, right foot, left foot, over their heads to the comrade who was ready to do the same. Were they also flies to see all round their heads? It must be admitted that I joined in the shouting, indiscriminately, and to the surprise of the gentleman who sat on the next few inches of plank, wondering whether I

was a Spur or a pensioner. I was neither, just the only non-expert in a huge crowd of men and women who seemed to know all about it.

The excitement over, we essayed to get home, in crowds, myself as a drop in the ocean. But I wanted to sample the crowd. For an hour they streamed by me into the narrow tracks of London, and the policemen, who had been invisible, organized the passage—there had been no policeman but one visible, who had ordered a small boy off the cinder-path. For an hour I watched them streaming out into the narrow ways about Fulham. They were mostly of the "cloth-cap" brigade. There was not among the crowd a loafer, it is not loafing to stand for two hours quite still on a terraced slope and criticize. But the young men that were streaming out from the sixpenny standing places were precisely like the man by my side who had paid highly for his seat. They had all done a decent week's work; they wanted a Saturday afternoon in the open air with something to look at, preferably other people doing their job strenuously. So the record game streams out with gay and friendly shouting from the cars that carry the visitors, some thousands of them, from Tottenham.

Professionalism! Yes! We had paid, these thousands of us, to see two and twenty men do what we did to do ourselves. Well, I admit I no longer play football. But I have often paid to see, for example, Forbes Robertson play Hamlet, which I certainly could not do myself as well.

## PRINCETON MEN GET SCRIMMAGE

PRINCETON—The Princeton coaches put two elevens through a half hour of hard scrimmaging Monday afternoon in anticipation of the struggle with Rutgers on Saturday. A stiff drill in the elements constituted the first part of the practise the linemen having a long work-out at blocking while the backs were put through their paces handling punts and getting started with the ball.

The scrubs presented a stiff resistance to the first eleven, and in the half-hour of play their goal line was crossed only once for a touchdown and once by a goal from the field. Captain Baker and Stewart Baker were at their old positions of left half and quarter, respectively, while Fred Trenkman was at fullback, with Law at the other half.

Law and Trenkman did the ground gaining, Baker rarely being called on to carry the ball. Trenkman carried the ball over for the first goal, and Law followed shortly after with a drop kick. The varsity line held consistently against the attack of the seconds. Semmens was found again at center, and W. Swart and Heyniger were guards. Phillips and Ballin, tackles of last year, are slated for the same positions again this year. Click, a back on last year's freshmen, is being tried at end, and his performance is creditable. H. C. Brown seems at present to be the choice of the coaches for the other wing position.

There were 60 candidates from the class of 1917 who entered into the first preliminary drill of the year. Among them were a number of last year's preparatory school stars—Caner, a big line-man and intercollegiate tennis champion, from St. Marks; Harte, an end, from Pomfret; Douglas, a back, from Middlesex; Sweetser, a tackle, from Nobles; Harris, a line-man, from the Country Day school; Coolidge, an end, from St. Marks; Minot, from Nobles, and Hitchcock, from Exeter, brother of the varsity tackle.

## MANY FRESHMEN OUT AT HARVARD

Candidates for the Harvard freshman football squad reported on Soldiers field yesterday for the first time. The squad gives evidence of having in its midst a large number of men who will develop into excellent football players before the season is over.

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## HARVARD LOOKS FOR SCRIMMAGE THIS AFTERNOON

Crimson Varsity Football Candidates Are Drilled Into Squads for the First Time This Fall

That Head Coach Haughton will put his Harvard varsity football eleven through a scrimmage this afternoon is the opinion of those who have followed the practise to date. Only four days are now left in which to get the eleven into shape for its first game of the season with Maine on Saturday and much work is to be done in the meantime.

For the first time this year the men were divided into a varsity and second squad Monday. The first squad was selected from among those men who will compose the varsity hereafter. Those who have made the first squad number 38 and about 45 were left on the second squad.

Several teams were formed from both squads and ran through signal drill for a short time, then the second squad teams did some hard scrimmaging, which was very successful considering the slippery condition of the field. L. M. Milla '14 and W. T. Gardner '14 reported as expected and they were both taken on the first squad.

The first varsity team was made up of Trumbull, center, Cowen and Pennek, guards. Captain Storer and Hitchcock, tackles. Dana and O'Brien, ends; Brickley, Hardwick and W. A. Willets, backs. Willets has been doing some good punting, and if he continues to improve he seems a likely candidate to fill the open position in the backfield this year.

Logan played quarterback and showed some of the kind of ability which made him conspicuous early in the season last year. Bradlee and Mahan alternated at quarter on the substitute varsity team. Rollins, the promising quarterback from last year's freshman team, was not out for practise. Freedy was not in football clothes and the third varsity team was run through its drill by Watson.

## SHRUBB EXPECTS MORE MEN TODAY

Coach Alfred Shrubbs of the Harvard varsity cross-country team expects to have a larger squad out for practise today than reported for the first work of the fall Monday. At that time only 30 candidates turned out. The candidates formed a very promising squad from which to build up a well-balanced team. Although there were a few freshmen candidates out yesterday, the first official meeting of the 1917 runners was not called until this afternoon, when both the varsity and the freshman squads will report for practise at Soldiers Field.

On Monday an easy, two-mile run was preceded by short talks to the squad by Coach Shrubbs, by Capt. W. A. Barron '14, of the track team, and by Capt. R. St. B. Boyd '14, of the cross-country team. The speakers, in addressing the candidates, urged that they do conscientious work henceforth in preparation for the arduous meets scheduled for later in the season. The men were admonished to keep in good trim and put in some hard work at practise. It was noted that more candidates are needed and that the squad should increase materially within the next few days.

## WILLIAMS MEN START PRACTISE

WILLIAMSTOWN—Football practise at Williams Monday started in the baseball cage, where three teams lined up in succession to go through signal practise in special formations. In the continued absence of Coach Daly, the work was under the charge of Captain Vinal, who for the most part supervised the play from outside the lineup.

No important changes were made in the makeup of the first and second teams. Hunnewell and G. Hubbell are being worked in the quarterback position and they will probably continue to alternate in that capacity, at least through the first part of the season.

## YOUNG CHANGED ON U. OF P. SQUAD

PHILADELPHIA—Captain Young, star end on the University of Pennsylvania football team for two years and who was tried out at halfback on Saturday, was moved to the backfield position on the second varsity eleven in the practise on Franklin field Monday.

His line-smashing was the feature of the scrimmage. He scored two of the four touchdowns against the scrubs. Marshall, quarterback, sent the ball above the crossbars five times in succession from the 40-yard line.

## TRACK MEETING AT HARVARD

A mass meeting of all Harvard track candidates will be held in the trophy room of the union Thursday night. Speeches will be on the program, and the general outlook for the season will be discussed.

## BASEBALL WEDNESDAY AT 3 O'CLOCK

Red Sox vs. Philadelphia  
FENWAY PARK  
Tickets on sale at WRIGHT & DITSON'S, 344 Washington St.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Only .001 point separates New York from St. Louis in the American league standing.

Today is the last that the western clubs play the eastern in the American league for this year.

Now for the National league pennant. How long will it be before the Giants make sure of theirs?

Cleveland has regained second place in the American league, and the question now is, can the club hold it?

New York has six more games to win in the National league before becoming absolutely sure of the pennant.

Chicago and Philadelphia divided their doubleheader yesterday and their contest for second place is unchanged.

According to Manager Mack, Schang of the Athletics is the best young catcher in the league, with Schalk of Chicago next.

Another American league pennant for Manager Mack and his Athletics. Winning pennants has become quite a habit with that team.

Cobb added many points to his batting average yesterday by getting four hits in eight times up. Jackson made one in three and Speaker did not play.

The Boston Nationals increased their hold on fifth place in the National league by taking the third straight from St. Louis, while Brooklyn and Cincinnati did not play.

## SIDELINE NOTES

Coach Warner does not appear to have any goal-kicker of the Thorpe type this year.

Coach Cavanaugh is developing a punter named Curtis at Dartmouth who promises to become a star.

J. A. Reilly, the former Yale star, is now at Annapolis and should help greatly in building up a strong backfield.

Captain Young of the University of Pennsylvania is being tried at halfback this fall. Last year he played end. His work in the new position has been very good.

Another Poe appears in school football circles. If he goes to Princeton and makes such a wonderful showing on the varsity team as have the Poes who preceded him, he will become a hero in New Jersey.

Announcement comes from New Haven that Hefflinger, the great guard, and Shevlin, the star end, will help coach this year's eleven. They are two of the greatest players that ever wore the Blue and are sterling coaches.

Coach Staggs must be pleased with the heavy men who are out for the University of Chicago football team this fall. He has been greatly handicapped of late years by not having the heavy men necessary to the center of the line.

There are some familiar names in that Harvard freshman football squad at Harvard. Coolidge, Minot and Hitchcock are names long known to Harvard athletics and if the newcomers live up to the reputation made by their predecessors, Harvard has a fine lot of future varsity athletes.

## VARDON AND RAY PLAY AT MYOPIA

HAMILTON—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the British professional golfers, played an exhibition match at the Myopia Hunt Club Monday. Ray went over the 18-hole course in 76 strokes, par figures. Vardon picked up after holding out at the seventeenth, with 72 up to that point.

SANDPIPERS WIN AT POLO  
ORANGE, N. J.—The Point Judith Sandpipers won a victory over Rumson Monday afternoon at the Essex County Country Club polo field in the last half minute of play, when Captain Will Straight shot a goal after a fine dash down the field. The final score was 10½ to 9½.

## ATLETICS WIN AMERICAN FLAG FOR FIFTH TIME

Double Defeat of Detroit Club Assures Manager Mack's Team of Right to Play in the Coming World's Series

WILL REST PLAYERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Philadelphia . . . Won 1913 1912  
Cleveland . . . 83 61 376 472  
Washington . . . 82 62 369 460  
Boston . . . 72 65 325 460  
Chicago . . . 73 71 367 463  
Detroit . . . 62 83 428 473  
New York . . . 52 88 371 340  
St. Louis . . . 54 82 370 338

RESULTS MONDAY  
Chicago-Boston, postponed.  
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 0.  
Philadelphia 1, Detroit 0.  
Cleveland 5, New York 4.  
St. Louis 7, Washington 5.

GAMES TODAY  
Chicago at Boston (two games).  
Detroit at Philadelphia.  
Cleveland at New York.  
St. Louis at Washington.

PHILADELPHIA—By taking both games of the doubleheader with the Detroit Americans Monday, Manager Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics are today hailed as the champions of the American League for 1913 and the representatives of that league in the world's championship series with the winners of the National league pennant next month. This is the fifth time in the 13 years that the American league has been in existence that the Athletics have won the pennant.

While the season is not yet over, it is impossible for any other club to overtake the Athletics. Should Philadelphia play and lose every one of the 11 games remaining on its schedule, at the end of the season it would have won 93 games and lost 61.

Cleveland has nine games to play, and if the club should play and win every one of them the best they could make it would be 92 games won and 61 lost. Washington has 10 games to play, one with St. Louis, three with New York, three with Philadelphia and three with Boston, and should the club win them all its final count would be 92 won and 62 lost.

At the conclusion of the second game Monday, Manager Mack announced that he would begin playing substitutes on his team and that most of the veterans would be given a much-needed rest until the final games with New York next week, when he will again use his best lineup and put on the finishing touches preparatory for the world's series.

President McAleer gave out the reserve list of the Red Sox Monday afternoon. The players under reservation by the Boston club are William F. Carrigan, manager; Joseph Wood, H. B. Leonard, Edward Kelly, F. L. Cady, W. L. Gardner, Martin Krum, Tris Speaker, Olaf Henriksen, Coughe, Charles Hall, Earl V. Moseley, J. G. Nunnemaker, A. C. Engle, H. C. Janvris, M. J. McNally, H. B. Hooper, George Walsh, Tolson, Hugh Bennett, C. C. Brant, S. D. Yerkes, W. H. Snell, James Cooney, George E. Lewis, W. P. Rehg, Wilson, Ray W. Collins, John Radloff, C. D. Thomas, Charles Wagner, Everett Scott, William E. Mundy, Albin Carlstrom, Zeiser, Johnson and George Foster.

SANDPIPERS WIN AT POLO  
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Five hundred dollars is the new price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—all f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company, 650 Beacon Street, Boston.

Ford  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

"Judge me by what I have done," wrote the conquering Napoleon. If you judge the Ford by what it has accomplished—rather than by its low price—or even by the excellence of its parts—the chances are you'll own a Ford in preference to any other car.

For Men

Peerless UNION SUITS

The advantages of union underwear are nowhere better demonstrated than in the comfort, fit and durability of a Peerless Union Suit.

Buy the "Peerless"—You'll Buy Again



# THE HOME FORUM

## Botany Tells Student of About 300 Plant Families

**B**OTANY grows steadily in interest for the flower lover as he learns more and more of the wonderful system that underlies all the free and splendid bloom of the fields and woods. To count the number of different flowers and plants that one knows by name in the course of a single walk is a revelation of the marvelous diversity of the floral world. To count the number of hitherto unidentified flowers discovered in such a walk is a further hint of how much there is yet to be done by one who would really establish for himself a sure foothold in the knowledge of flowers. Botany is a subject to which wise and earnest men have given assiduous years. A single department of the study may engage one for years before anything like mastery is approached. The study of ferns is an example of mosses and lichens, or of the countless variety of the mushrooms.

It is important for the student to get some general idea of the characteristics of the chief flower families. There are often distinct marks which will tell one instantly where to group the plant under examination. The composite flowers

are roughly placed in one great family. They have several or many flowers in the one head which is usually regarded as the flower itself. For example a daisy or a sunflower is composed of thousands of flowers, the center ones very tiny and all one color. The outer or strap like flowers, called ray flowers, that look like petals of a corolla are a different color from the disk. The thistle is a composite flower, though it has none of the outer ray flowers, but only the thousand little purple ones, all alike. The golden rod has the same outer flowers but all are of the same color. The asters are also composite flowers. The rose family is another very large one, for not only the real roses and many other charming flowers belong to it but also all the most familiar common fruits, like apple, cherry, pear, plum, peach, strawberry, blackberry and so on. These are grouped in three families within the one great division.

In Gray's manual of botany we find about 300 families, including nearly a thousand genera, and 2650 species. Of the 300 families it is interesting to note

some named for very familiar plants. Besides the rose family, there is the lily family, the buckwheat family (homely neighbor though it be to those cherished plants of the garden), the convolvulus family, the crowfoot family, the dodder family (to which morning glory belongs), the dogwood and evening primrose family, the fig family, the four o'clock family, the gentian family, the honeysuckle family, the iris family. The Indian pipe has its separate family, and there are also laurel and magnolia families. All the familiar trees are of course families, as maple, elm, oak, Mignonne is the head of a family and so is milkweed, and the mistletoe hangs alone in its family tree. The pink family divides its honors with chickweed, and there is even a pitcher-plant family. There is a poppy family and a primrose family, and portulaca is a family name. So are saxifrage and smilax, trillium, violet and water-lily.

The mint family is numerous, usually known by its odor and the square stem. The heath family is very large and includes such different shrubs as blueberry and azalea, laurel and wintergreen. The figworts are many. In them the corolla is all one petal divided in irregular ways, with two lips almost always traceable, however. The one of the large group of which the buttercup and the marsh marigold are familiar. But the heptacera is a crowfoot and so are clematis and columbine. It is thus hard to reduce these to an easily recognized type. The pulse family is the butterfly group, like the sweet pea—papilionaceous is the word.

## What Faith Can Do

No, it is not the "modes of faith" that count with God. In His own Word we have the declaration that "faith without works is dead." Think of that when drawn into controversy over intellectual modes of faith, and remember that one can have a faith which is dead. Turn to Hebrews xii. and read what faith combined with works did for Enoch, for Noah, for Abraham, for Sarah, for Joseph, for Moses, and learn what it can do for you. For what faith hath done, faith can do, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirteen even more than in the centuries past.—George J. Anderson in *Congregationalist*.

## Autumn the Fulfillment

It is but lately that botanists have convinced the public of the true significance of the gorgeous foliage of autumn. People have been wont to think and to speak of it as a sign of decay. We recognize now in the beautiful garments of earth puts on in October the natural and glorious ripening of the year. Fall is the fulfillment of the promise of springtime; the apotheosis of summer.—Marion Harland in the *Youths Companion*.

## Mexico's Population

The last complete census of Mexico shows the population to be 15,160,360.

## Porto Ricans Live in Thatched Houses Set on Pegs



## Murray Bay Place of Rich Local Color

Within easy reach of the United States is a little community—one of many less accessible—which overflows with the piquancy and local color that travelers seek far abroad. This is the quaint riverside village of Murray Bay, on the St. Lawrence, northward from Quebec. Here an old-time atmosphere lingers, here the graciousness and simple friendliness of the French peasant are still to be found, untouched by the haste and tumult of the new world. Henry D. Sedgwick, describing the place in the *Century* magazine, has chosen illustrations showing the charming curved dormers which give picturesqueness to the plainest of these houses.

The visitor to Murray Bay has many sports and pleasures—fishing, golf, canoeing—to win him to this secluded place, but the splendor of the view is the great thing. This cannot be got away from—tier on tier of violet purple mountains, and the great shining shield of the blue river bay. The natives have many quaint customs still, besides their pretty courtesy and self-effacing consideration for the guest. The lad at the reins leaps from the light wagon half way up every rounding hill in the winding roads and drives afoot. Every driver does it. It is de rigueur. One sketch shows an outdoor kitchen, an oven set over a stone fireplace sheltered with a flat board plank. A girl is carrying a load on which lie the rounded loaves, as we read of them in America's pioneer days.

## Boston's Velasquez

Boston has a portrait of Philip the Fourth of Spain which is marked as the work of Velasquez. The picture has long been a subject of discussion. It was bought in 1904 through Denman Ross and Joseph Smith. Some people think it is not a Velasquez, because an anonymous letter was sent to the trustees of the museum saying that Spanish authorities doubted it. But such well-known American artists as Chase, De Camp, Paxton and Tarbell all feel sure the painting is a genuine Velasquez of the earlier period. Mr. Tarbell says, as cited in *Miss Julia de Wolfe Addison's* book: "The surface he (Velasquez) made is as individual as one's handwriting, and I have never seen a picture by any one else which at all resembles his in that respect." The museum holds a certificate from the director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Madrid, describing this as an undoubted work of Velasquez. Prof. Carl Justi, the biographer of Velasquez, thinks the picture is genuine, and the museum authorities declare it so, by virtue of a consensus of opinion.

## SHAKESPEARE'S APPEAL TODAY

AMID all the talk about the motion picture, which has now begun to speak for itself, it is refreshing to come upon the ever increasing volume of comment about Shakespeare. Not only his more familiar exponents but many others, we read, are entering the Shakespeare propaganda.

It is said among workers in college settlements that nothing holds the lads of the dramatic clubs as Shakespeare does. They delight to put on one of the great tragedies and they pore over the lines with always increasing interest. There is no better testimony than this to the essential popularity of Shakespeare. It is the experience of many people after they have not heard a Shakespeare play for a long time to come home from a performance thinking how human and free and simple and clever, and, "light" he is. There is something solemn and portentous in his name, for is he not the prince of dramatists, the king of all English literary art? Yet even as a prince or king is often the most normal of human beings, and as his simplicity is usually in direct proportion to his real greatness, so Shakespeare has the human quality which makes direct appeal to a popular audience. Of course there is more in him than this, but the fact that "Hamlet" draws crowded houses on a Saturday night at a Boston theater points to more than the mere power of a great actor. Hamlet is human, noble, faulty, sorely tried. We love him because he is great even in his failures, and we learn

HUNDREDS of people in Porto Rico live in houses like this one. Its sides are made of strips of palm bark, palm leaves, and pieces of gunny sack. The roof is a thatch of wild grasses. Slender pegs hold the hut up off the ground, pegs that do not look strong enough to carry the weight of the shack, let alone that of the swarms of children and grown people that one roof often covers. The trees in the background are cocoa palms. The cocoanuts grow in great heavy clusters where the leaves join the long, slim trunks.

## Two Schools of Baseball

That there are two distinct schools of baseball, corresponding to the conservative and extremist in politics, is the theme of an article by Hugh S. Fullerton in the *American* magazine, entitled "Take a Chance vs. Play It Safe." Mr. Fullerton's conclusions are interesting to the student of baseball as well as to the observer, and few can fail to be, willy-nilly, observers in America, the land of "fans."

Felder Jones, one of the greatest of field generals, said: "The first trouble is to get the men who can run to run; and the second—and worst—is to keep the wrong ones from running." The writer quotes this, and then concludes:

The manager must study his men and adopt his system of attack to the capabilities of the players. If the pitcher is practically certain to hold the opposing team to a small score, then playing the conservative game is much more effective. The results of a season's work of any team possessing strong pitchers will convince one of this. The teams owning strong pitchers seldom score large numbers of runs, and usually lead in sacrificing. The manager of a team that is weak in pitchers, it seems to me, has little choice in the style of attack. He must play for a number of hits coming together, must play hit and run, or run and hit, and must send his men to steal bases. The Boston National league team of last season was well managed—in point of style of attack at any rate. It lacked pitchers, and Kling sent it out to score many runs. And it did. With pitchers capable of holding opposing teams to four or five runs per game, the team would have been high in the first division instead of hopelessly last. They had the idea, but lacked the practice. Also they proved the axiom: "You can beat any team that is forced to keep hitting all the time."

## Danish Farmers to Travel

Arrangements have been made for 600 Danish agriculturists to travel to Christiania next year with a view to visiting the jubilee exhibition.

## Duchess Elena of Aosta to Explore Africa

It is reported in Rome, that the Duchess Elena of Aosta intends to leave this autumn for another journey in equatorial Africa. She expects to be absent from Europe until the middle of 1914. The duchess has been studying the native languages of Africa during her stay in Europe.

## Quest

To all you eager travelers! Have you some place to go? Where you forget the many things? You wish you did not know? Forget your own insistent past? And feel just fit and free? If you have found it, won't you tell its happy name to me?—Winifred Webb in *Poetry*.

## Eagerness to Learn in the Philippines

Colonel Harbord, one of the directors of the Philippine constabulary, who has been in the islands for eight years, is quoted by the *Filipino People* in support of the statement that the Filipinos are eager for education. He traveled throughout the archipelago and mingled with all classes of people. Speaking before the Lake Mohonk conference in 1909, he said: "No sojourner in the Philippines can fail to notice the intense desire of all classes of the people for education. It is the wish of which he will be most constantly reminded. Servants, coachmen, laborers, hundreds of them carry little phrase books of short language methods, and are earnestly striving to learn English. . . . Public money for education is one appropriation never criticized by the vernacular press of Manila. Night and day schools are well attended, and in some of the former, local officials, overcoming their fear of ridicule and swallowing their pride, have sat beside their own children as pupils learning English."

## Thoreau's Problem

I do not know how to distinguish between our waking life and a dream.—Thoreau.

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## New Act Protects Historic English Ruins

**T**HE session of the British Parliament which has just closed witnessed the passing of a bill which provides for the adequate protection of any earthwork, building or ruin of any kind, interesting on either historical, archeological, or artistic grounds. The bill, which is the work of Lord Beauchamp, is a great advance on previous legislation in England on the subject, and it has the merit of being easily put into motion by an order of the first commissioner of works. The first ancient monuments' act was passed by Mr. Gladstone's ministry in 1882. This act only included monolithic and other prehistoric remains and did not in any way oblige the owner of the remains to put them under state protection. In 1900 the provisions of the act were given a wider scope, but even then its application still depended on the consent of the owners of the objects of interest.

Lord Beauchamp's bill bears trace of French influence. For many years, since the days of the great Napoleon, the state in France has made the purchase of any private building, to prevent its destruction, permissible. In 1837 a commission des monuments historiques was convened

with the minister of public instruction in the chair. In 1887 monuments throughout the country were registered, and powers of compulsory acquisitions granted, in the case where owners objected to the registration. The sum expended in France on the upkeep of monuments amounts to £3,000,000.

## WATCHFULNESS IN DIVINE SCIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**C**HRISTIAN SCIENCE is revealing to mankind the wondrous power of spiritualized thought to replace the discords of human existence with the changeless harmony of divine Life. The simple basic fact made clear by Christian Science is the Scriptural teaching that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that man is the perfect image and likeness of Spirit. Progress in spiritual understanding is a steady advance toward a clearer recognition of this simple but mighty truth. As soon as one begins to think definitely and accurately on this scientific spiritual basis all one's conditions visibly improve. This thought-practice transforms individual character because it brings man into right relations with God, and thus enables him to be his own true spiritual self. In view of the immense importance and power of this spiritualized thinking it is well worth our while to consider what is essential to its continuous practice.

It has been said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The alert business man adopts this truism as a motto because he finds that constant watchfulness frees him from making unwise moves in his business. This vigilance is needed in the great business of living. In order to live aright it is necessary to reflect divine Love, God, constantly, for God is the only Life. When we begin to exercise as much watchfulness in keeping our thoughts loving, pure, and spiritual as we do in safeguarding our financial and business interests we shall make vast strides in the direction of successful and harmonious living. If we allow material things to occupy our thought and attention we are liable to be "caught napping."

It is obviously impossible for any one to be watchful while he is sound asleep. The first requirement is to awake. Mortal man, uninstructed in Christian Science, is asleep, oblivious to the spiritual truth of man's being. His material pleasures and pains, successes and failures, are but dreams. Mortal man, awakened through Christian Science from the dream of material living, catches a glimpse of spiritual reality. The beauty, harmony and abiding satisfaction promised by this glimpse impel

him to put forth his best endeavors to keep spiritually awake.

In the Christian Science text-book, written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the name Abel is spiritually defined as "Watchfulness" (Science and Health, p. 579). Abel's watchfulness was called into active operation in his daily work of tending his flock, and this characteristic undoubtedly helped to make Abel's offering acceptable to God. The shepherd faithfully watched the sheep, particularly the tender lambs, and preserved them from harm. So must we watchfully guard our thoughts if we would keep them pure and acceptable to God. We must be able to detect wolves in sheep's clothing, those subtle, deceiving beliefs which under the specious guise of innocent amusement or legitimate pleasure would destroy spiritual understanding and steal away peace and harmony.

Courage is requisite if we would be effectively watchful. The shepherd who imagines that there are enemies around and flees before his own fears is unworthy of the trust reposed in him. So it behooves us to be strong and fearless in meeting those phases of evil that would seek to terrify. To detect evil is but one step. The next is to realize the nothingness of evil. Strongly fortified in the consciousness of the aliveness of good and the everpresence of divine Love, we are able to face evil as an illusion, and so facing it, see it dwindle away and disappear.

Jesus said: "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." We lose much of the significance of the Master's injunction if we suppose that it means only that we are to be on the lookout for evil. True watchfulness demands spiritual perception, which is the ability to see unchanging good everywhere despite the seeming presence of evil. It is this scientific recognition of the reality and permanence of good that enables one to discern most readily, by reason of contrast, the suppositional claims of evil, and to prove these false claims to be wholly invalid and powerless. It is not sufficient to be watchful occa-

sionally. This mental activity can and must be practiced at all times and under all circumstances. Whether in society or in solitude we cannot escape this necessity. But the work is not grievous, and every right effort in this direction is abundantly rewarded by an increase in spiritual understanding. A growing recognition of the value of watchfulness enables one to appreciate the wisdom of these words of Mrs. Eddy: "Who hath not learned that when alone he has his own thoughts to guard, and when struggling with mankind his temper, and in society his tongue?" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 126). And Mrs. Eddy has furnished us in Christian Science the rule whereby our watchfulness may be made constant and effective.

## City Planning

The way to begin any city you plan is down in the primitive heart of the man;

The man is the city; as he is it grows, As he wills it conquers, as he knows it knows;

As he reaps and broadens it blossoms afar To the goal of its purpose, the arc of its star.

The way to make sure of right progress is here, To start where the man starts, so moved in a sphere Of right thought and right action the city he sees In his vision shall rise

When you've grown men the pattern that men ought to grow, The cities will follow, the cities will flow

In natural selection from heart of the man Toward the fine core of the spiritual plan, Clean, uncorrupted, so Art may step in, A triumph of grace o'er the prone form of sin.

The way to begin any city new ways, Is to go back with man to his primitive days, And as he comes slowly through processes right, Watch him seek for his city and self the clear light,

The high purpose, the unity, law, Round which all our symbols of new living draw.

—Baltimore Sun.

## Reminder of Lafayette

It was not so very long ago that people could be found who remembered the coming of Lafayette to Boston, the white horses that drew his carriage and even perhaps the presentation to him of an umbrella with a notable handle—curious enough gift to a famous general. But today it is a fact the newspapers deem worthy of comment that the senior member of the General Sedgwick Grand Army post of Orange, Mass., John C. Holston, shook hands with Lafayette. He lives on a farm at North Orange. His parents lived in Portland, Me., and when he was a baby in his mother's arms the great French general shook his hand.

## Perseverance Better

One great, I might almost say the great, element of success and happiness in life is the capacity for honest, solid work. Cicero said that what was required was first audacity, second audacity, and third audacity. Self confidence is no doubt useful, but it would be more correct to say that what was wanted was first perseverance, second perseverance, and third perseverance.—Sir John Lubbock.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Paul Revere, Silversmith

One of the many interesting things that we may see at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a set of silver made by Paul Revere, the man who rode to Lexington and Concord to arouse the colonists to action, as Longfellow's poem tells. It is a tea set and it was given to the man who built an old boat, a frigate called the Boston. The silver has his name on it: To Edmund Hartt, constructor of the frigate Boston, presented by a number of his fellow citizens, as a memorial of their sense of ability, zeal and fidelity, in the completion of that ornament of the American navy, 1790."

### Boy Scout Botanists

When Eric Faunce and his friend, Jack Mendell, after their walking trip of nearly a week, reached the camping ground where Eric's uncle Fred had a company of boy scouts, they found about 20 lively boys having a good time together. They had boat races, swimming matches, they studied with their headmaster, Uncle Fred, the different kind of trees, and took long walks through the woods making collections of leaves of the different trees and shrubs, and of wild flowers, then when they got back to camp Uncle Fred showed them how to fasten the leaves and flowers and

ferns on sheets of paper. Each boy had a collection of his own and wrote under each leaf, flower or fern all he had learned about it.—Our Fourfooted Friends.

### Picture Puzzle



What governor of one of the United States?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE: Chaffinch.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, September 23, 1913

### How New Greek Fleet Tips the Balance

THE departure of the British naval mission for Athens is an event which cannot fail to be the prelude to far-reaching changes in the naval equilibrium in the Mediterranean. The staff which is accompanying Admiral Mark Kerr to the Piræus contains many of the most distinguished officers in the British navy. Every branch of the service is represented in it. Its avowed object is the building up of a naval force which shall in time be a factor to be reckoned with in the councils of Europe, and which shall in the immediate future worthily represent the enlarged destinies of the country. It is almost twenty-four centuries since the battle of Salamis, and in all that time the prospects of the countryman of Themistocles have perhaps never looked more encouraging than today.

Greece, with her long deeply-indented coast line and her innumerable islands, is a mother of sailors. Situated as she is, in the doorway of the Orient, she is also the natural heir to the commerce of the two great maritime republics of Genoa and Venice. Much of this heritage is already in her hands. The people of the Aegean seaboard are of her kin, the shipping which daily passes the Golden Horn largely carries her flag, the merchants of Smyrna are many of them her subjects, and her colonies are thickening in Anatolia. The recent war has given to her a large extent of territory and the two principal ports on the Aegean, but it has brought her also the jealousy of more than one great power and the determined promise of revenge from one of her late allies. They have painted the telegraph poles of Salonica white and blue, a Bulgarian soldier jeered only quite recently, but a day will alter all that.

To prevent herself being hurled on Scylla while avoiding Charybdis, to secure the safety of her ever-developing commerce, she has summoned the British naval mission to her aid. Italy will not forget that she claims Rhodes and Volona. Austria cannot but remember that whenever her fleet puts to sea it will in future have a coast bristling with fortified harbors on its flank. Bulgaria has written Kavala on her heart as Queen Mary wrote Calais. So the Greek fleet is entering the orbit of the naval balance in the Mediterranean. For the moment her strength promises to go to reinforce that of France and the United Kingdom. And that at the moment when the affair of Trieste has made the allies of the Aegean almost worse friends than before.

### Free Bananas for Consumers

WHY, unless for purposes of "trading" in conference, the proposed tax on bananas was put in the Underwood bill by the United States Senate it is difficult to say. It was inconsistent with the general purposes of the bill and with the platform of the party; the amount of income to be derived admittedly was relatively small. A form of food that is inexpensive and nourishing, and that is favored both by the masses and by dietitians, was to be added to the list of taxed edibles at a time when statesmen and social welfare workers in the United States and abroad are devising all possible ways and means to reduce costs of living, especially to urban dwellers. It is not surprising, therefore, that the President's influence was cast against the proposed tax, and that the Senate decided to recede from its position.

There have been few chapters in the history of recent New England commercial enterprise so successful as that which covers the development of the great banana plantations on lands adjacent to the Caribbean, and shipment of their fruit to the United States, where the market has now become national and the volume of sales very large. American investors have reaped generous dividends, and American consumers have had their dietary enriched on inexpensive terms. The third party to the enterprise, namely, employees of the company in the lands where the fruit is grown, also have flourished. Indeed, the Hon. John Barrett is authority for the statement that nothing in the recent history of the semi-tropical regions of America has done more to raise economic standards among the people than this enterprise, with its steady dispersion of wage and its modern methods of cultivation, shipping, and marketing of fruit. It is only suitable and proper that bananas should come in free of duty.

### Secretary of State Bryan as a Lecturer

AN INTERVIEW with the secretary of state of the United States, as he closes his service this season as a Chautauqua lecturer, indicates no disposition on his part to abstain from this method of future increase of income and of direct appeal to the people. Criticism, domestic and foreign, has not altered his opinion that so long as no public duty is shirked by him he is not justifiably condemned; and that there has been any such failure to attend to official tasks he will not admit. His own conscience approves; his superior—the President—has not spoken adversely; and the popular will is not to be fairly determined by the utterances of journals many of which are fundamentally opposed to him and to all his utterances.

The task of misrepresentation of Mr. Bryan's motives and also of the character of the Chautauqua audiences to which he has spoken has undoubtedly been unusually tempting to his habitual critics and to partizan journalists. Moreover, as he intimates, were the facts more generally known as to the precise amount of labor he really has given to his official duties in comparison, say, with his predecessor, and were it also fully known at home and abroad as to the part played by the Chautauqua stratum of American society in shaping national history, other of his critics would be less harsh in their judgments.

Nevertheless, when all this is said by way of extenuation, it still is probably true that a majority of his fellow countrymen would prefer from this time on that Mr. Bryan find other ways of financing his several homes, private and official, than the way recently resorted

to by him. This preference, we think, registers a decree of taste; it cannot be set aside by any arguments of reason or because of Mr. Bryan's differing judgment or conscience. What other men, summoned to Washington to serve the nation, have done on finding a deficit between income and outgo, Mr. Bryan can do. The sacrifice may be, and no doubt is, one that no wholly wise or honest nation would ask of any public servant; but a condition and not a theory has to be faced; and until conditions alter, men of highest honor will not stress the shortcomings of the republic for the sake of avoiding personal deprivations.

If Mr. Bryan will use his unquestioned influence with the dominant party to induce congressional action providing decent compensation of federal officials upon whom devolve large expenditures of a social kind, he will perhaps approach the problem in a much more constructive way. No secretary of state should be forced to face any such pecuniary problem as Mr. Bryan has come up against. His critics must keep this in mind.

WITH regard to the collection of samples of textile fabrics gathered by the federal department of commerce in all parts of the world, with the view of showing what is worn and used and desired by the various peoples, an exhibit of which is now open to the public in the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the question naturally arises, Would it not be advisable, at this stage in the movement, looking to the greater expansion of American commerce, to utilize to a greater extent than has ever in the past been the custom among manufacturers, the taste and judgment of American women. The latter very generally say—it is not asserted that they are complaining about it—that men are the creators of practically all styles. While it is true that armies of women are employed in the textile mills at home and abroad, it is also true that they follow rather than originate designs. The great annual output of manufactured articles for women's wear and household use reaches the retailer uninfluenced, as to quantity, quality or design, by feminine opinion. This statement is inclusive of everything from footwear to millinery, from napkins to rugs.

Why cannot woman have something to say about the styles before they appear? Why should they not be consulted with relation to the fashions in things they are compelled to wear and to use? They are criticized for the existence of styles and fashions with the making of which they have had nothing to do. This is not fair. The policy which leads to it is shortsighted. It would be to the decided interest of trade everywhere today if manufactures for personal and domestic use were designed with greater regard to the world's greatest buyers, the women.

In this matter of turning out goods to suit the export trade it would seem as if a departure might be made from the regular method far enough, at least, to bring designers into contact with representative women. It might be even profitable to have representative women visit the countries with which it is the desire of manufacturers and merchants to extend their business relations, that the wishes of those countries might be made clearer. American exporters have been criticized for years for sending abroad goods that are not wanted. The way to expand American trade, of course, is to send abroad goods that are wanted. Women are doubtless better able to judge what women want than men, and it would seem to be only reasonable that women should be employed for this purpose. At all events, even if the matter goes no farther at present, the manufacturers of New England would do well to get the views of women upon the collected samples now being displayed, and, with them, opinions from the same source as to how the fabrics in general can be improved. Woman's taste and judgment can be made invaluable adjuncts to the trade expansion movement.

### Step Toward the End of an Abuse

IN THE course of recent inquiries into financing methods in the United States, a great deal of testimony has been elicited bearing strongly upon the existence and growth of a system of interlocking directorates of banks and corporations. It has been shown that through the operation of this system the influence of a few powerful interests, and, in the final analysis, the influence of a group of wealthy individuals, ramify and dominate, practically, the entire financial and industrial situation. The discoveries made along this line cannot be called new, but recent investigations have served to convince the thoughtful and the judicious that the interlocking directorate system is a menace to the freedom of trade and should be discontinued.

Toward the latter part of last week this bulletin was made public in the New York financial district: "Pennsylvania will not put any directors on the Southern Pacific board by right of its investment holdings of stock of that road or for any other reason. This may be stated flatly and without qualification." Wall street, it was said, received this announcement with surprise bordering upon amazement. One account says that various opinions were expressed with regard to the meaning of the statement, but that the one which prevailed was that, in all probability, the Pennsylvania management was the first of the great corporations to see the wisdom of departing from a system which must soon be abolished by law.

If it be true that this corporation has really departed from a custom that has become an abuse, and has done so in response to public sentiment, then it is entitled to public thanks for taking a pioneering step in one of the most important reforms of the period. And there appears to be no doubt, from the tone of the bulletin, that it is incapable of any other interpretation than that which advocates of unrestricted commerce and equal opportunity have placed upon it.

MUCH has been written and said in criticism of the hotel and restaurant orchestras, but it does not appear that either the number or the patronage of the hotels and restaurants employing orchestras has fallen off. This fact may, of course, be explained in some other way, but it will be difficult to prove that the public is not fond of some kind of music.

THE banana may have its freedom confirmed by the new tariff, but this carries with it no immunity for the banana-eater who is careless with the peeling.

AN IMPRESSION prevails out West that a man who can fall twenty-five feet and land squarely on his feet is qualified to enter politics this year.

### Women's Taste in Textile Man- ufactures

IF, AS REPORTED, the Congress of the United States has declined to make appropriations for official delegates to international conferences to which the government as such is invited, then the sooner the fact is generally known and condemned the better for the nation's reputation. As one contemplates the reckless extravagance shown in domestic appropriations for parochial and selfish ends, and then learns that the national bureau of education is now going about with hat in hand to beg from private donors funds with which to send its representative to Europe to a world conference of educators, his respect for the wisdom and disinterestedness of Congress is likely to fall in precise ratio with his feelings of indignation.

We are not contending that upon the national government shall devolve responsibility for entertainment of international congresses when they come to this country, or that all delegates to similar meetings abroad who go from the United States should have their bills paid by the United States. The hospitality and generosity of private citizens and of members of the professions or callings represented thus far have enabled Americans, whether acting as hosts or as delegates, to make a fairly creditable record for hospitality on the one hand and for free spending on the other. What we feel sure of is that the time has come when the government as such should be represented at international conferences of all kinds, and that generous pecuniary provision for such representation should be made. A parsimonious policy belies the real feeling and intention of the people. It makes collective action inferior to individual and group action.

There is not a single department at Washington but that should have for contingent expenses money enough to send regular or special employees wherever there is a call for international action that has for its aim real instruction or inspiration of humanity and betterment of the race. Congress, we think, should avoid being penurious where ideas and ideals are concerned. If for no higher reason than because it makes more glaring the wastes that go with erection of postoffices and custom houses, dredging of rivers and harbors, and a host of similar enterprises that symbolize a popular demand for a hand in the public treasury, idealism should not be starved out.

DEMANDS of the people in certain parts of outlying Boston for subway as opposed to elevated transportation should not be regarded from a purely local standpoint. They are typical of demands made in other cities where the elevated system is in use. In Chicago, where elevated lines cover all sections of the city and center in a downtown loop, affording more convenient and more rapid transit than would have been possible through dependence on the surface lines, there is unceasing popular clamor for the removal of the unsightly and noisy structures, and Chicago has not yet tasted of the benefits of subway lines. In New York, where elevated railways for years unquestionably met a great communal want, they have been rather tolerated than accepted. It is quite certain that if they had not secured a foothold before subway construction began they would never have been introduced.

Indications point strongly to the probability that in large cities, at present without either elevated or subway transportation, movements will shortly be set on foot for the placing of existing surface tracks underground, and there is not lacking evidence of a disposition on the part of cities of the more populous class to take a similar course. It is seen in all of the large and growing American cities that some special and extraordinary provision must be made for the future of urban transportation; and modern advance in engineering, the recent great improvement in cement construction, the perfection of electric illumination, the demonstrated possibility of burrowing safely and in all directions beneath cities, are influences that combine to convince not only municipal authorities but traction interests that the solution of the urban rapid transit problem must be found underground.

If persons experienced in city government were called together to plan for the building of a large city from the very beginning, one of their first steps would be to provide for arched-over streets. Knowing the cost of digging and redigging, of tearing up and covering over, no experienced municipal worker would lay sewers, pipes or conduits after the existing prevalent system. The new city would be subways throughout for the accommodation of every possible form of public service, and transportation would be included in the list. It will be difficult for cities built upon a plan the very reverse of this to adapt modern inventions to its use, but it will not be impossible. Little by little, at least, all cities can depart from the old and outworn methods and take up the new. It may not be feasible or convenient now for some of the older communities to tear down or to tear up their traction systems, but it is feasible, and it should be their aim, to carry on all future traction construction upon different lines.

THE INSTITUTION of a suit to test the constitutionality of the Canadian immigration law brings to light once more the fact that Canada has no constitution other than what may be found in the acts fixing the spheres of provincial and Dominion jurisdiction. These acts, however, seem to be sufficient for the determination of disputed points in the organic law, and that is all the most formal of constitutions could do, or be expected to do.

AMONG other things of which Texas feels that it has reason to be proud is the Marion County Girls Canning Club, and only second to the club in the esteem of the state are the things the girls "put up."

TALK of providing breakfast for commuters on the early trains of some of the railroads is revived. It may be said in general terms that most of the early morning commuters will be content with seats.

IS THE TIME approaching when some record-breaking swimmer will be heard signaling the gateman at Gatun lock to let him through from the Atlantic to the Pacific?

THE complaint that great libraries do not create a demand for good literature would be worthy of more serious consideration if it were put the other way.

### Idealism Should Not Be Starved Out

### Urban Rail Traffic Going Underground